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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. V No. 7 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1946. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Grand Old Dame

(The Diamond Jubilee of Sarojini Naidu was celebrated last week.)

Pearl Buck:

INTRODUCING AMERICA TO INDIA

(See Page 3)

Short Story

BY S. K. DEVDHAR

RATNA

The young beggar woman lived under the hospitable railway station bridge at Dadar. She was a citizenness of the garden state of the homeless living in the heart of the city. Her name was Ratna.

Ratna took up her position at the entrance of the Hindu temple at four in the morning and sang devotional songs. She did not require the accompaniment of **tambora** or **ektari.** She possessed an old battered harmonium and her slim fingers squeezed music out of it. In the still air the melody floated along the limitless dusty roads which our country's saints, poets and beggars tramped.

The devotees of the Shanker temple never failed to halt before her and sometimes to throw a coin. Malicious people said the devotees were attracted more by the beggar woman than the stone idol. Ratna possessed a sweet voice and she was also good-looking. She appeared to pay no attention to the meaningful looks men gave.

Ratna would get up presently when the heat increased and with her haby slung on the back and the battered harmonium make straight for the nearest tea-shop. She would buy her cup of tea and **pav** and **usal.** She would rest for some time in her improvised home under the bridge and set out in the afternoon. She would wander through the streets singing and finally sit down somewhere near the Matunga Garden or railway bridge. Her baby in the lap, she would now sing **lavnis** and Maratha coolies would stop and hear. Even pretentious looking pedestrians would slacken their pace and linger while the young voice rose and sang the erotic **lavnis.** Luck favoured her sometimes and someone would hurl an anna or even a silver coin.

The young beggar woman had to put up with the slights, insults and cruelty which are the heritage of the under-privileged and defeated of life. She handled every situation with tact, born out of her street experiences. Men scrutinized her looks appraisingly noting with their shrewd eyes the attractiveness hidden in the rags of destitution. Some asked her why she begged when she could find employment without much difficulty, not reminding themselves that the city harboured thousands of unemployables including persons with the B.A. and M.A. degrees.

What kind of employment could they offer to this ignorant beggar woman who had trailed the path of misfortune? Had they had any idea about it? Ratna gave them the look that is the only answer of the meek and defeated. She lowered her face in silence. The gesture was eloquent. But it was lost on the altruistic moral mahatmas and indignant citizenry.

Ratna was treading along the grey pavement of the crowded city singing as usual her right hand playing the harmonium slung from one shoulder. She sang mechanically while her mind was wandering. She could feel the softness that was her baby and a smile hovered over her lips. She stopped, turned her head and looked into the bundle. She saw other women carrying their babies in their arms. She saw women who did not carry any babies and she looked in their faces and evoked the image of babies sleeping in their cradles or playing about. For a minute she stopped singing while instinctively holding out her hand for the coin some passer-by was taking out of his pocket.

Wasn't she more fortunate than all these women who were better-dressed?—she asked herself. She carried her baby with her day and night and in the cold night in that wretched shanty under the bridge the warmth of the baby's looking would bring her comfort. There were criminal elements amongst the republic of the homeless where she lived. She always lived in danger of being robbed of her meagre earnings part of which she carried on her person always with the thought of that bundle.

She had known hunger which was just one halt in the long journey of life's destitution. But she had made friends amongst the beggars and criminals who shared the shelter of the bridge with her. Experience had shown her that men who always went to jail and came back to their homes under railway bridges and roadside shelter and trees were kinder than the good people who asked her why an able-bodied woman like her must beg.

Ratna's voice was drowned in the ocean of the city's traffic. The streets vomitted crowds of humanity. Motor cars speeded along arrogantly past the bullock-carts and victorias. Ratna was accustomed to the crowds although they frightened her sometimes. She felt herself lost in the sea of humanity. But the crowds brought her luck sometimes and she felt herself protected in some way in getting lost in this mass of humanity. She did not mind crowds so long as she was permitted to carry that warm bundle on her back.

Every day she came out of the night's solitude into the big crowded world, noise and the careless coin flung from the shop door or window. She was a beggar woman who sang to keep herself and her baby alive. She had had no sores to exhibit and excite human pity. Ratna shivered for a moment and started a new tune whi e her fingers gathered momentum a d played the harmonium.

Suddenly a man walked up to her. She had seen him watching her closely. But the look on his face was different from the look on the faces of people she met and with which she was familiar. She stop ed her music. "What does he wan "—she asked herself. Some passers- y stopped to watch them. The man spoke to Ratna in short slow phrases and Ratna was looking into the man's face absent-mindedly while her mind appeared to work vigorously.

She opened up her eyes and looked closely into that face. She sh ted the weight of the bundle on her back and nodded. The man turned and the beggar woman followed. His motor-car was parked at the kerb. He opened the door of the car, banged the door shut and started the machine. The inquisitive on the pavement who had been watching all this looked at each other's faces. Some smiled their knowing smile. Some joked about it. They drew their own conclusions about the stranger's interest in the young and not bad-looking beggar woman.

The devotees who visited the temple were mystified by the disappearance of the beggar woman. Some of them knew where she lived and even went there in search of her. The factory workers passing along the Matunga Garden missed the familiar sight of the beggar woman with her baby and her harmonium. Ratna's patrons wondered whether she had met with accident. Did she leave the place? How did she disappear? Was she seduced? They thought out all the possibilities of the beggar woman's situation.

There must be only a d finite range of such possibilities and thev speculated on each. The moralists said they had prophesized what had happened. The beggar woman was much too good-looking to continue begging. Well, what could vou expect in this city of immorality and vice? Some went to the length of tracking her to the local Red Light district one day. The beggar woman's mysterious disappearance had piqued the sporting detective amongst the respectable citizenry who could not help tasting anquish. Who snatched her away?

* * *

A year passed and a new movie-star was born. Ratna flashed on the screen and hit not only the headlines but available frontpage booking space in cinema papers. A cinema actress' past usually emerges out of mythology and publicity agencies and companies have always credible stories to dole out to cine-journalists. Miss Ratna rose from the ranks of the extras. She had played minor roles in Marathi films. One of the best known directors had literally 'made' her. She made her biggest hit with her charming music and achieved fame, wealth and immorality.

The cine-camera does not photograph complexion and Ratna's was not only black but tanned by the sun under which she had wandered begging from street to street. But the flashy actress with her delicately pencilled eyebrows, sweet contours and golden voice that attracted audiences of thousands gate-crashing could hardly have any likeness to the young beggar woman who sang devotional songs and lavnis, for the price of a pice. Even those who had familiarised themselves with the beggar woman's attractive face could hardly recognise it when it was processed by the Max Factory.

* * *

People pointed at Miss Ratna when she flashed by the Shivaji Park in her sporting model. She lived in a seaside bungalow in Bombay's suburbs in luxury as cinema-actresses are known to live. The know-all said she had had a baby boy of whom she was so fond that she always took him with her even during the shooting trips to distant places. Very few people pretended to know about Miss Ratna's husband, even though cinema actresses' husbands lived in the shadow of their more successful wives' fame. Nobody appeared to give the poor fellow much thought.

But even the most malicious did not speak about Miss Ratna's life outside the cine-studio. People knew her to be kind-hearted and she never turned any beggar from her door and would stop her car and give money to beggar women in the streets. She was known to be religious and had given a big donation to the temple where once the young beggar woman sang at the entrance. But who could possibly connect her with the glamorous actress? Who could have penetrated the sanctum of Miss Ratna's pantheon where a battered harmonium was every day covered with flowers and stood by the other deities?

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
IF A GLACIER BROUGHT THAT ROCK DOWN HERE, THEN WHERE DID THE GLACIER GO?
OH, BACK AFTER ANOTHER ROCK, I S'POSE!
GLADYS PARKER
1-1

Doctor: "Well, why on earth did you go fishing on such a frightfully wet day?"

Patient: "Couldn't help it. We'd ordered the beer."

Auctioneer: "Now gentlemen, this beautiful Persian vase, worth at least 100 guineas. Will anyone give me a start?"

Soldier: "What about four pence. That ought to give you a start."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Pearl Buck:

INTRODUCING AMERICA TO INDIA

I write this morning in the small study of my home.

Our house is in a quiet countryside, surrounded by farms and by small villages. The landscape could be anywhere in a farming region. It is not so different from other places like it in China and even in India, although our climate is of course much cooler than any in India, unless one thinks of the North.

But there are no high mountains in the landscape outside my window. Rolling, tree-covered hills and between them the fields, greying with autumn, the corn "shocked", as we say, meaning it is cut and stacked, or fields green with the winder wheat, red barns which shelter cows and work horses, tall silos which contain the chopped corn and grass for the cattle's winter food, chicken houses and big runs these are our landscape.

The houses in our region are of field stone, but this is unusual for the American farmhouse. Elsewhere it is more often of wood. Whatever their material, our farmhouses are simple in structure and simply furnished. Some of them have modern plumbing but most of them do not. The people who live in them are hardworking and on week days they wear rough old clothes. Everybody works, men and women. The children go to school for at least a few years.

PLAIN AND HARDWORKING FOLK

I think my friends in India would be astonished to know how really plain hard-working and simple the average American is. Most of us are rather poor, but few are very poor. Taxes are so high now in our country that it is difficult for anyone to grow rich, even if we had the opportunity. But few have the opportunity. Most people here work hard for a livelihood that is essentially simple. The so-called "high standard of American living" consists of no more than a fairly simple comfort. Few of us have servants and nearly everybody has a good deal of work to do in the house-meal to cook, dishes to wash, floors to clean, beds to make. The servant class as such is non-existent in our country. Wealthy Chinese who are refugees here from the war are surprised and often vexed at the difficulty of getting servants, so plentiful in China. "Really, our standards of living in China are higher than yours," they exclaim.

But there should not be a servant class in a democracy. A servant class is always a depressed class, and Americans ought not to have a depressed class. Of course not everyone is strong enough always to do his own work. The old, the ill, and little children need help and much help. But they should get it from workers trained for housework and given a status, as teachers and nurses and doctors and other civilian worker has his place.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

We do have a depressed class, and I am very well aware of it as I sit here writing. We discriminate against the Negro and in a way of which I am constantly and heartily ashamed, as an American. It is quite true that as yet to be born a Negro in the United States is a great and sometimes hopeless handicap. Since many of my friends are Negroes, since I know personally of their high intelligence and ability, since I am convinced by personal experience that there is no inferior race or superior one, and that such inequalities as exist, exist only between individuals anywhere, how can I explain to you the reason for this unreasonable prejudice in my own country?

I cannot explain it for there is no logic in it. It s emotional rather than intellectual. Perhaps prejudice always is so. Part of it is the result of fear, and this is especially true in our South, where the Negro far outnumbers the white. Ancient wronj lie heavy upon the conscience of the whites. They do not forget subconsciously, that the Negro was brought here an unwilling slave. Yet the present generation of white people has nothing to do with history. Upon their consciences lie the wrongs of the present, the little opportunity that is given the Negro for education and betterment, and the prejudice that blocks his rise.

Yet it would be untrue to make the picture wholly dark. The American people today honestly want to mend this ancient wrong, and they are making real effort to do away with the effects of prejudice. More and more schools and public institutions are allowing Negroes to enter their doors, and industry is doing the same. One of our two great labor organizations, the CIO, has equality as its policy and practice.

And intelligent Negroes realize that they too must take part in this movement for equality. The burden for its success must not rest upon a single generation of white citizens. The world situation has undoubtedly made the Americans wake up and see that our home problem of racial equality is part of the world problem. We are increasingly sensitive to colonial and racial situations everywhere.

We begin this week a new series of articles by Pearl Buck, the famous American author and Nobel Prize winner. Written in a homely, chatty style, the articles will discuss the problems that are of common interest to both the people. It is hoped that the series will be helpful in creating a better understanding between India and America.

THE BASIC HONESTY

If I could put into a few words for you the quality which is most American, I would say it is a simple honesty. The simplicity is sometimes naive but the honesty is inherent. There is no doubt whatever that the people of America do not want or approve of colonies. We are really a friendly people, and we prefer friends to subjects. We do not enjoy controlling other people.

We dislike responsibility. I hope you will not smile at these words. I know the sort of Americans you have seen most recently. You have seen our soldiers, our GIs, our hearty, aggressive, blustering, talkative, thoughtless and sometimes selfish boys—the boys who occasionally get roaring drunk and wake up a hotel full of people at two o'clock in the morning. I know they seem inconsiderate—they not only seem, they are so.

Well, I cannot defend them. When I am in New York I, too, am very angry when I am waked in the early morning by roistering young men, roaring along the street under my window. I ask myself, why, when they are happy, do they get so drunk that they become unconscious and unable to enjoy their happiness?

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

I suppose much that is juvenile in our American temperament is still the result of our pioneer times. In those days, when hardly men and women were pushing their way across an unyielding and wild continent, the accepted virtues were aggressiveness, self-confidence, ability to hold one's liquor. We have not got over it. Indeed, the use of distilled liquors rather than of the more civilized and mellow wines, as in Europe and China, comes from our pioneer times. In those days, men had to travel light. They could not take much luggage along with them. Wine is bulky. It must be transported in barrels.

The pioneers learned instead to distil liquors, and so carry in portable form a potent amount of drink. It may be hard for people who drink little to understand why so many people here drink much. I can again only refer you to our ancestors, who came from the hard-drinking nations of England and Scotland, and from the wine drinking nations of Europe. Do not forget, when you think of Americans, that we are still very near to our ancestors. Too near, I often feel!

But I should like you to remember that most of our GIs are not the noisy drunkards. Most of them, the ones most seldom seen and never heard, are just simple young men doing a job they had to do, and which they found hard, because they had never been away from home before and were often homesick. Their homes are like the ones upon which I look from my window now, homes where the whole family works in one way or another for the common life.

The standards of their family life are plain and good. They hate divorce and unchastity as much as any do. The women are homekeeping and faithful, the men hardworking and true. These are the men and women who make up the most of our country, and the others are exceptions. We are the sort of people, in short, with whom you could be friends.

INDIA NOT KNOWN

This being the case, you have perhaps often wondered why our country has not taken a more friendly and helpful stand toward India in her difficulties. I must tell you quite frankly that India is not known here. The average American not only has never been or talked with any one from India, but he may pass his entire life without having heard the name of India pronounced in his presence. Literally, there is no knowledge of India in the United States. Our great newspapers—not our local ones—may give a few lines on the political situation, but very occasionally, and such news usually comes through London.

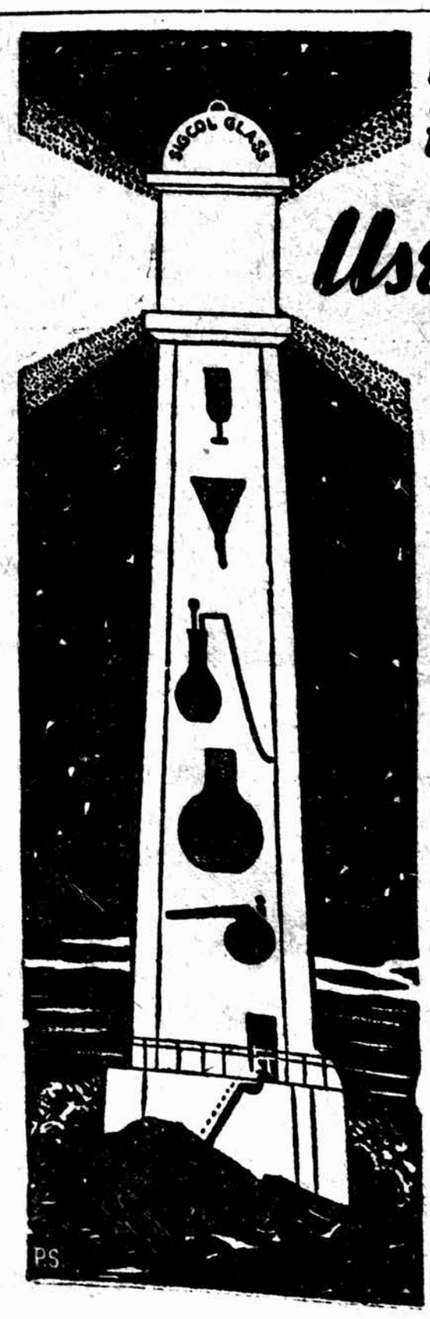
But most of our people do not read the few great metropolitan papers. They read small local papers, where India is never mentioned. I often ponder this matter and ask myself how our two great peoples can come into a real knowledge of one another's lives and thoughts. I know from talk with friends from India that you know no more about our people than we do about you. This must somehow be mended, for we have similar qualities which could make us friends.

SEEDS OF TRUTH

I will tell you frankly that it is with this end in mind that I am writing these brief articles. I should like to tell you how my own people live and think and feel. I want you to know them as they are, and as I have come to know them myself, after many years spent in China. We are good and bad, as all people are, but it is not our good and bad which interest me, or which will interest you. It is our quality, our real nature that I want you to know. You cannot count on us for some things, but you can for others. I would like you to know all sides of us.

When I was asked to write these articles for your newspapers, I said I would do so on one conditions, and this condition is that you who read would feel free to ask me questions. From your questions I shall discover what it is you most want to know about us and our way of life. Your questions I will answer to the best of my ability and as quickly as I can. I do not need to remind you that while I shall answer with complete honesty, yet what I say remains the point of view of one person, and others might answer differently.

Let these paragraphs then be my introduction to you of my own people.



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Sarojini Naidu

A Diamond Jubilee Tribute

BY G. A. CHANDAVARKAR

Shrimati Sarojini, call her by any name, Swarajini Devi or Swarnjani Devi, is undoubtedly one of the greatest of living poets and a lyrical singer.

From the gates of "The Golden Threshold", her Hyderabad home to the exalted chair of the President of the National Congress of India, the journey is indeed an extraordinarily romantic one. From "The Golden Threshold" a book of her poems published in 1906, to the "Sceptred Flute" of 1945, the record of her great poetic talents is equally superb and marvellous. The splendid lyrics surcharged with emotion and Miltonic imagination send a thrill of joy amidst her hearers and readers.

The Five G's

The founts of her inspiration can be traced to the undermentioned five G's:

Source	Result
1. God ..	Piety
2. Gosse ..	Her precocious poetry
3. Gokhale ..	Pure politics
4 Gurudeva ..	Her perennial philosophy
5. Gandhi ..	Peerless patriotism.

These Ps can be said to have poured their waters in Golden Threshold conjointly and continue their crystalline flow through "The Bird of Time" and "The Broken Wing", on to the great ocean of eternity. One may choose to call her—The Skylark or the Nightingale, but in any case her poetry will always be sublime Though the modern age is wedded to pragmatism, rationalism and agnosticism, emotionalism, still exercises a profound influence on the minds of men. The buds of hope, faith and charity, truth, happiness and beauty—"Satyam", "Shivam" and "Sundaram" cannot be blasted by the whirlwind of atheism or indifferentism. Her Gitanjali is bound to be of perennial interest. In her Anthem of Love she bids all her fellow pilgrims to march hand in hand to the goal. Sings the bard—

"One heart are we to love thee. Oh our Mother,
One undivided, indivisible soul,
Bound by one hope, one purpose and devotion
Towards a great divinely determined goal."

In her call to "Evening Prayers" she sings to the pilgrim on earth.

"Pour fourth your praise oh chosen of Islam,
Swiftly the shadows of sunset are falling
Allah Ho Akbar, Allah Ho Akbar..
"Kneel soft your prayers for the Vespers are ringing
Ava Maria, Ava Maria.
"Bend low where the quenchless blue torches are glowing
Ahru Mazda, Ahru Mazda.
"Narayan, Narayan
Lift up your hands, Oh Ye. Children of Brahman,
Life up your voices in rapt adoration,
Narayan, Narayan.

A nobler call to prayers can hardly be heard anywhere else.

When Mr. G. K. Gokhale asked her "Why should a song-bird like you have a broken Wing." She answered the question in her Songs of Life and Death. All her lyrical themes are as varied as they are brilliant. Poets like Toru Dutt, Romeschandra Dutt and Rabindranath Tagore along with her form a brilliant galaxy of Indian poets.

The Hyderabad Home

A cynical friend of the present writer remarked to him regarding the Golden Threshold that it is a home of forlorn hopes, but to him on the other hand it struck as a "home of cultural synthesis." There he has heard sermons preached by missionaries like Mr. Johnson of Benares, preachers like Khaja Karaluddin of London and eminent thinkers like Prof. Heremantha Chandra Moitra, that Emersonian scholar of Calcutta. It was a home pervaded by an atmosphere of fellowship and harmony. There Round Table Conferences and study circles used to be held. If poetry is the breath of her soul, patriotism is the soul of her breath. If her oratory touches the tenderest chords of the hearts of her audience, her poetry stirs the souls of her readers profoundly. If the aged can draw inspiration from her thoughts, the youth can seek her guidance at all times.

Her Field Of Work

Born at Hyderabad on February 13th 1879, brought up under the fostering care of her talented father, Dr. Aghornath Chatopadhyaya, passing her Matriculation exam. of Madras University at the tender age of twelve and having obtained the Hyderabad States Scholarship, she proceeded to England in 1895. After visiting Italy and Switzerland she was forced to return to India in 1898 owing to ill-health.

In response to the wishes of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, one of her political gurus, who told her "Oh poet spread abroad the message of hope to the toilers of the valleys," she is now carrying on the work of raising India to the pedestal of her ancient glory. As a champion of the cause of the Indian women, she led a delegation to the Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montague, the then Secretary of State for India and later took part in the Second Round Table Conference held in London. As a lover of liberty she has shown great moral courage and at times faced heavy odds. Her poetry is synonymous with patriotism and her patriotism is synonymous with all that is great and good.

May she live long to lead a prosperous and happy life of social and cultural service is the united prayer of us all.

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

THE EQUESTRIAN ADVENTURES OF A JUDGE

Mr. Justice Blagden's recent judgment refusing divorce to an Irani woman converted to Mahomedanism on the ground that her Irani husband had refused to embrace her new religion, was refreshing both for its eminent good sense as well as for the fund of humour it contained. The facts of the case were very interesting. Zoroastrians by religion and Iranians by race, Robaba Khanum was married to Khodadad Irani in Iran over twenty years ago. Some time after their marriage, they settled down in India. Robaba stated that in April 1944 she had a dream as a result of which she became a Muslim. She then asked her husband to become a Muslim but he refused to do so. On that the attractive thirty-six year old Robaba filed this suit for divorce to which she contended she was entitled under Mahomedan law. Apparently, her devotion to her new religion got the better of her devotion to her husband.

Observing that in an Islamic country Robaba's marriage would no doubt be regarded as at an end, Mr. Justice Blagden wondered what right Muslim law-givers could claim to apply this law to a mixed marriage in a non-Muslim country. He therefore came to the conclusion that he had to decide not according to Mahomedan law, but according to the law of the defendant or in the last resort according to justice, equity and good conscience.

In his own inimitable way, Mr. Justice Blagden then went on to discuss the course which justice, equity and good conscience required him to follow in a case like the one before him. He said:—

"A damsel in distress has always been considered a proper object for the attention and activities of a knight errant, but hardly, I shall have thought, for those of a judge as such. If the latter attempts to go out of his way to her rescue, 'errant' is apt to be the operative word used. A judge as such is ill-qualified for an itinerant career rescuing distressed damsels. He, for example, I regret to say has no horse to ride but that of public policy which is notoriously, and judicially, recognized to be an unruly one. He should consequently, be very much on his guard against allowing hard cases to make bad law ..... For my own part I cannot but feel that the equestrian adventures of John Gilpin would be a quiet canter round a maidan compared with mine, if I were to mount the unruly horse and ride it in the direction in which I am asked by the plaintiff to ride it.....

..... As far as the particular case before me is concerned, to refuse the plaintiff relief serves, in my opinion, no useful purpose. But to grant it means to give the approval of this court to a doctrine under which the matrimonial rights of Christians and Parsis are largely abrogated by a change of faith on the part of their spouses, and innocent Hindu wives could be consigned to the limbo (quite unknown to the ideas of their community) in which, to use a popular expression, they would be 'neither fish, nor fowl, nor good red herring.' To such a doctrine I am not compelled to subscribe, and without compulsion I am not prepared to do so."

One who is sure of his principles can alone afford to play about with them as he likes. Let us not fail to detect the two principles of law which lie disguised in these humorous observations of the learned judge—that public policy demands that in matters like these the judge should not be carried away by sympathy, and that the doctrine of Mahomedan law on which this case rested was not a just or equitable one. In a country in which, unfortunately, law is mixed up with religion this decision is likely to be strongly criticised by Mahomedan jurists, but we cannot help feeling that Mr. Justice Blagden was right in refusing divorce to Robaba Khanum on the grounds on which he did.

* * *

A TRUE STORY

A pleader while conducting his case in the court of Small Causes several years ago, was suddenly confronted with a document written in pencil which completely destroyed the case he had made out on behalf of his client. A senior pleader who happened to be sitting next to him noticing his sad plight asked him to object to the document going in evidence. The pleader conducting the case did so but was asked the reason for his objection by the Judge. His friend who had prompted him to object trying to pull his leg muttered, "It is inadmissible under the Indian Pencils' Act." Without a moment's thought the terrified pleader actually repeated these words to the Judge!

*

INHUMAN CRUELTY

Gruesome facts came to light in a suit for dower filed by an eighteen-year-old Mahomedan lady against one Bande Alikhan, the nephew of the Nawab of Cambay. The plaintiff Amina Sultan was married to Bande Alikhan in Bombay in September 1943. The dower payable by the husband was fixed at Rs. 8000/- of which Rs. 3000/- was paid there and then as prompt dower, and the deferred dower payable only on divorce was agreed to be the remaining sum of Rs. 5000/-, 50 tolas of gold at Rs. 35/- per tola, 50 tolas of raw silk and a copy of the Holy Quoran. After the marriage the plaintiff was taken to Cambay to find that she was soon neglected in favour of her own cousin who had accompanied her to Cambay and whom the defendant took for a second wife. She was beaten and made to sleep on the verandah and to work like a servant. Some time later when she fell seriously ill and was running a temperature of 102°, the defendant beat her mercilessly and told her that he would continue to do so till she signed a document releasing her right to deferred dower, or till she died. As soon as she signed the Release, she was forcibly deprived of her ornaments and clothes before she was allowed to come down to Bombay. Contending that a Release signed under these circumstances was not binding upon her, Amina Sultan filed a suit in the Bombay High Court to recover the deferred dower and the value of the ornaments and clothes taken away from her. Substituted service of the summons was effected upon the defendant by publication in newspapers but the Cambay State Gazette actually declined to take up the matter for publication. The defendant, of course, did not appear at the hearing of the suit and an ex-parte decree was passed in favour of Amina Sultan.

* * *

"There in her den lay pompous Luxury,
Stretch'd out at length:..".

When one thinks of the Sales Tax proposed by the Bombay Government, one wonders why the Government seeks to tax necessities rather than luxuries. The entertainments duty levied under the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act in respect of admission to theatres, cinemas and other places of public entertainment was raised in 1943 by an insignificent amount. It would not make much difference to those who enjoy the luxury of going to the pictures in the higher seats if they are made to pay eight annas or even a rupee per ticket more by way of higher entertainment duty, so as to fetch as much revenue for the Government as the proposed Sales Tax of one anna in the rupee which will ultimately fall as a heavy burden on the poor Indian consumer.

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American WOMEN In Industry

Girl workers in a New Jersey plant are working on the "split gears" of propellers, a type of work which requires patience, thoroughness and care. Properly fitted to the right job women workers have equalled and often surpassed the work performance of men. The end of the war has raised the problem of reconverting women from war to peace jobs.

One-third of the American workers who made up what Franklin Roosevelt called the arsenal of democracy were women. And all but a million of the 19 million women in industry during the war are still part of America's industrial structure. Young and old, married and single, they are not competing with men, but instead are working shoulder to shoulder with them, and their activity forms a major part of the social and economic scene of the United States.

American women, who won political equality twenty-five years ago, have for the past seventy years struggled toward economic equality in terms of equal pay for equal work, a concept which a century ago would have been considered heretical. They are far from achieving their goal, as recent surveys show, but there has been immense progress. One factor is the progressively growing participation of women in production and service industries over the years, greatly accelerated by the war.

The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, in its 1945 annual report, estimates that about five million women entered industry during the war who normally would not have done so. At the peak of employment, which was 1944, women constituted 35 per cent of the nation's labor force, a condition which is not expected to be maintained. The report predicts a drop by 1950 to 28 per cent., or about 17 million.

Two issues emanate today from these increases. The first is the problem of reconversion of women from war to peace jobs, and the second the long-range problem of establishing equality in pay for the job done.

WOMEN TAKE UP NEW OCCUPATIONS

Regarding the first, the Labor Department's report shows that one and one-half million female workers previously employed shifted during the war to jobs women had formerly done rarely or not at all and to new occupations in war industries for which there is no peacetime need. The re-transfer of these large groups to peacetime pursuits will be one of the problems of reconversion.

The other problem has more far-reaching implications on the labor market as a whole. It is not a matter of merely protecting the 'lady' worker or of eliminating the basic unfairness of wage differentials. A wage system predicated on the practice of awarding a job to the lowest bidder could induce cut-throat competition between men and women, and undermine the whole national wage structure, according to opinions expressed in a conference of eleven nationwide women's organizations, in October, 1944.

Economically, the wisdom and the equity of the principle of equal pay for equal work, in the opinion of the Women's Bureau, gained widespread acceptance during the war; it is regarded more than ever necessary when job displacements and readjustments, such as go along with reconversion, can easily jeopardize wage standards.

Technically, there is hardly much ustification left for wage discrimination. The myth of women's inferiority to men has been exploded in war industries and other fields. Properly fitted to the right job, women have equalled and often surpassed the work performance of men. Hoists, levers, conveyors, and other labor saving devices helped overcome women's physical limitations, and even to reduce labor cost per unit.

Along with gaining admittance to new jobs, women and their organizations have also largely contributed the driving force behind the equalization and protection achieved so far. Since the first statement of the Industrial Commission, established as an investigating body by Congress in 1898, acknowledged the "manifest fairness of proposition," the National Government has promoted the cause of equal pay. During World War I several federal agencies put the principle of equal wages into practice. The National War Labor Board of that period applied it in more than 50 cases. In 1918, Congress authorized a special agency within the Labor Department, which developed into today's Women's Bureau, one of the main supporters of economic equality of the sexes. Between the wars and during the economic depression of the early thirties, labor unions rallied to the support of the issue. The National Recovery Act of 1933 incorporated the idea to prevent "unfair competition." Provisions for equal pay at the wage floors were included in both the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and in nearly three-quarters of industrial codes. The Civil Service of the U. S. Government has been open to men and women alike at the same salaries for more than two decades.

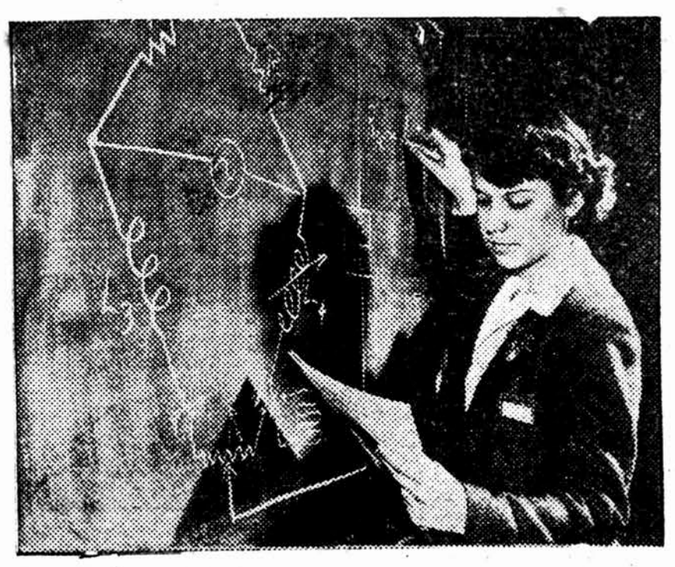
PROGRESS IN WORLD WAR II.

World War II brought a new upsurge in the recognition of the value of women's work. The War Labor Board in 1942 declared, that "wage rates for women shall be set in accordance with the principle of equal pay for comparative quantity and quality of work. Dilution of the job content (through technological progress) could not be used as an excuse to keep women's wages down, as long as the unit labor cost had not increased. Navy and War Departments issued similar directives to their offices and installations.

The individual states, too, have come to the front in the fight for equal pay. Laws providing equal wages are now in effect in the eastern states of New York and Massachusetts, two great industrial areas; in the midwestern states of Illinois and Michigan, and in the northwestern states of Montana and Washington. In sixteen state legislatures bills are on the agenda.

Labor unions stand with the national government as the strongest promoters of equal pay, notably the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the International

(Continued on Page 6)



A woman electrical engineer is here working out a blackboard problem in connection with her research work on electronic tubes.

All but a million of the 19 million women in American industry during the war are still part of an industrial structure. The progressive participation of women in production and service industries over the years was greatly accelerated during the war, and in 1944 35 per cent of the nation's industrial workers were women. Typical of the scenes then in the nation's war plants is this picture of a riveting team clamping on the underside cover of a cargo-carrying plane.

Gabriela Mistral: The 1945 Winner Of Nobel Award,

By MILDRED ADAMS

Seldom has a winner of the Nobel literary prize appeared here with less adequate fanfare than did Gabriela Mistral when the 1945 awards were recently announced. Metropolitan papers reported that this first Latin-American to win the coveted honour was born in Chile, that she had taught school, that Sweden considered her the Selma Lagerlof of South America. Of those three items, the first two were correct, if minimal. The comparison with Selma Lagerlof was more than a little far fetched.

Of the many possible details overlooked, perhaps the most surprising omission was that Gabriela Mistral's first volume of collected poems was published here in New York City. "Desolacion" bears the imprint of the Instituto de las Espaflas, which is attached to Columbia University. Bound in yellow cloth, carrying a foreword in explanation of how the poems came to be published by an academic organization, it appears as a teacher's tribute to a teacher-poet. Because it had no English text it failed to catch the eye of local reviewers, but it went rapidly throughout South America, over into Spain and to France, from whence the news of this extraordinary new poet scattered to the rest of the literate world. That was in 1922.

That first volume still remains to many readers Miss Mistral's best book and the enduring achievement upon which her fame rests. It revealed a woman of great emotional capacity, dowered with an unusually vivid poetic ability to express what she felt. Obviously she was young, obviously she had greatly suffered. So frank was her revelation of that suffering that readers who had not yet emerged from the nineteenth century winced. "God forgive me this bitter book," she said at the end, "and may men who feel that life is sweetness forgive me, too."

Critical Furore

Out of the critical furor which the book created in Spanish-speaking countries, certain facts about the writer came to light. Lucila Godoy Alcayaga was her real name and she was a teacher in the rural depths of northern Chile. She had been born in 1889, in the village of Vicuna, lost in a deep fold of the mountains called the valley of Elqui. The name was to become famous among lovers of her poetry. Both father and mother were Chilean, of Spanish stock, with some Basque blood and probably more than a touch of Indian. Her father was a primary teacher, and the kind of poet who could write to order for the celebration of a feast day.

At 15 the young Lucila Godoy became herself a primary teacher in a near-by village. For ten years, from 1904 to 1914, she taught in a succession of girls' schools. Then an event that could only happen in South America changed the course of her life. Poetry contests still preserve the flavour of the Middle Ages there, and at one of them, in Sanitago, she won the highest prize—a laurel crown and a golden medal. The story is that she was too shy to accept the award in public, but hid among the anonymous crowd in a top gallery to hear the reading of her poems, the decision of the judges and the plaudits of the crowd Her prize-winning poems were three "Sonnets to Death." She was 25 years old

An event of that kind is not overlooked among a people who love poetry as deeply as do Latin-Americans. The editor of a five-volume set of school readers asked permission to include some of the young Chilean's poems and prose pieces The translator of a volume of Tagore's poetry made room for her comments and some of her poems of inspiration. As Gabriela Mistral, her chosen pen name, she began to appear in magazines and newspapers, to make friends among poets in other countries.

Sojourn In Mexico

In 1922 she received a request from Dr. Federico de Onis of Columbia University in New York City for permission to put her poems into a volume. Asked how this happened, Dr. Onis remembers, "I had read some of her poems that were reprinted in papers from Spain and I realized, as anyone would realize who read them, that this was a great new poet. I gave a lecture on her at the Instituto de las Espanas, and read some of her poems. The audience was mostly made up of teachers, and they were immediately enthusiastic. Here was one of their own, a teacher, who was also a fine poet. They wanted to know where they could get her poems, and all I could give them was a handful of clippings. I told them that if they wanted a volume, enough of them would have to subscribe to copies to pay for the printing. And then I wrote Miss Mistral, who was kind enough to send what she had." This was the simple origin of a volume so notable that it would help win the Nobel Prize for its author two decades later.

That same year Miss Mistral was invited by Jose Vasconcelos, then Minister of Education in Mexico, to come and take charge of the reform of primary education in the rural districts there. It was her first trip out of Chile. She stayed there two years, and then went to Europe. In Madrid she published her second volume, "Ternura," a small collection of poems for children. On her return home she was received with high official honours and named Chile's delegate to the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. In 1931 she came to the United States to teach at Barnard College and at Middlebury.

The Suicide Motif

In this country it is only an occasional Archibald MacLeish among poets who is granted a Government post, but Latin lands still hold to the older custom of believing that artists and intellectuals bring honour to the state and should, therefore, be awarded state honors. Since the early Nineteen Thirties, Miss Mistral has represented Chile as Consul in Palermo, Madrid, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and other capital cities. At the moment she is stationed in Petropolis, Brazil.

Her career has not been as smooth as this account sounds. In a land and a language where few women speak out publicly, she has always been something of a storm centre. Her first passionate poems told of the suicide of her lover in terms that shocked the more conventional. Later she, an ardent Catholic and an avowed anti-clerical, was attacked for the unorthodox language of her religious poems. Then it was her political ideas which offended. In 1938 she published a third volume called "Tala" and explained it as coming "because I have nothing else to give to the Spanish children scattered to the four winds of the world." It was printed by Victoria Ocampo in Argentina, and the proceeds of its sale went to help Basque orphans of the Spanish civil war. Franco's supporters were not pleased, and again the poet came under attack. More recently her friends have accused her of becoming didactic and have been complaining that they preferred the poet to the preacher.

Mostly she has written out of sorrow. The suicide of a ever when she was very young, the suicide of a favourite nephew, the refusal of her continent to take in Franco's victims, especially the children, with open arms—these have been specific tragedies of which her biographers make mention. Not less important are two other themes—her glorification of the teacher's mission and her deep understanding of rural children. One Chilean critic thinks that her best claim to enduring fame lies in her making articulate and moving the tragedy of the childless woman.

Published Work

Her published work is small in quantity, three volumes only: "Desolacion," which was published in New York in 1922; "Ternura," published in Madrid in 1924, and "Tala," published in Buenos Aires in 1938. In addition to these, she included some of her poems in a volume she edited in Mexico in 1923 for use in her work of rural education there. It is called "Lecturas para Mujeres." Other volumes appearing under her name are combinations of poems put together by enterprising publishers wishing a Mistral item in a specific country or unauthorized collections of fugitive verse, or lectures printed singly. The work of making a definitive edition of Gabriela Mistral's writings is still to be done.

Her poems have been translated into French, German, Swedish, Italian. As for reading her in English,

Gabriela Mistral

at least two fairly recent anthologies have carried poems of hers in translation. Alice Stone Blackwell translated a dozen for her volume, "Some Spanish American Poets," which appeared here in 1938. That same year the "Anthology of Latin American Poetry," edited with the encouragement of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, included two more, the charming "Little Girl Who Lost a Finger," translated by Muna Lee, and the famous "Prayer," translated by Donald Walsh. In general however, she has been neglected by recent translators in favour of younger and less famous figures. As she was not adequately translated at the time of her first appearance. North Americans who wish to explore the work of the new Nobel Prize winner will find only tantalizing samples in English. (—N. Y, Times)

AMERICAN WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 5)

Association of Machinists, the United Rubber Workers of America, the transportation unions, and others. Studies conducted by the Labor Department in the fall of 1945 reveal that during the war unions largely succeeded in abolishing male and female classification of jobs. In industries where historical prejudices were too strong, the gap between male and female rates has been reduced. Of union contracts examined, one-half provided equal pay; one-half had the same automatic wage progression; one-third stipulated the same entrance rate for men and women.

But industry is increasingly recognizing the fundamental justice of equal pay, and in many instances has begun to translate it into practice. Within the first six months after the War Labor Board's general order, the Labor Department found that 600 firms had equalized the pay rates between men and women. In aircraft factories, steel mills, and shipyards, where women had replaced men in large numbers, equal pay rates were readily applied by the management. In 1943 agents of the Women's Bureau found equal beginning rates in 172 of 206 plants visited. A Commerce Department survey of the State of New York in March 1945 showed that wages for women had climbed 60 per cent as compared to 39 per cent for men during the war years.

Greater protection of women workers during the coming intensive phase of reconversion is the aim of a programme outlined at the beginning of this year by the director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Department. It proposes minimum wage laws in all states; a nation-wide equal pay rate, regardless of sex, as implemented by a bill proposed in Congress last summer, and by the six existing state laws. It further suggests that women's right to employment be included in any job-budget for the nation; and that the constructive attitude towards the evaluation of women's skills and aptitudes, as maintained in wartime, be continued. Women in the labor market, the director of the Bureau emphasized, must think not only of their individual problems, but of the relation of these to the whole national welfare, and so must citizen in general.—U·S.I.S

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West's preemptive three heart bid forced North to make a gambling bid, but luckily South had a strong trump suit.

West opened the diamond queen. East took the ace and returned the queen of hearts which South covered! West won with ace and returned the ten. As a result, East ruffed dummy's jack. Now the bad club break found declarer with insufficient entries to dummy to establish the clubs, and he wound up losing his last heart and the game.

West's three heart bid was a cinch to count for a six-card suit so declarer could have been absolutely certain East's queen was a singleton. It was therfore suicide to cover with the king. South should have let East's queen hold the trick. Later he could ruff his losing diamond in dummy draw the trumps, and establish a heart trick for himself by giving West his ace. The defence would win only two hearts and a diamond and the contract could not have been defeated.

Neither side vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
♠ 10 6 2
♡ J 8 5
◇ 7 4
♣ A K 9 4 3

WEST
♠ 8 3
♡ A 10 9 6 3 2
◇ Q J 10
♣ 7 5

EAST
♠ J 7 4
♡ Q
◇ A 9 8 5 2
♣ Q J 10 6

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 9 5
♡ K 7 4
◇ K 6 3
♣ 8 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	3♡	3♠	Pass
4♠	All pass		

DOUBLE REJECTION

"The acceptance of a far off heaven which you don't know or the acceptance of a situation near at hand because you know no other, reveals weakness. I reject the evil in Capitalism and I reject the evil in Bolshevism. I seek something better than either. It makes me a searcher and a fighter.

By Louis Fischer

NEW, YORK, (By Cable)

In India, when I talked to Englishmen and criticized British imperialism, they said to me, "but, what about the treatment Americans mete out to Negroes." I replied: "I attack British imperialism and I attack the anti-Negro discrimination of the American Whites as well."

I am a double rejector.

I loathe Polish landlords and loathe Polish puppets. I object to German atrocities and object to atrocities against Germans. I object to atrocities

If you reject one evil and accept an equal or opposite evil, you surrender a principle and abandon the fight for what is good. The lesser evil may be a very great evil. It is better to accept neither evil and instead champion the third alternative which improves mankind.

The doctrine of lesser evil threatens our whole culture and influences practical politics.

Both Are Bad

One person condemns Russian act in Rumania, Poland and Iran. The defender of Russia says, "Yes, but what about the British in India and Indonesia?" I reject both Russian and British imperialism.

"What is wrong about Russia wanting the Kuriles and Port Arthur?", runs another typical conversation. "Aren't the Americans going to annex Okinawa and other Pacific islands?"

Both are bad. Both are foolish. There is no defence in islands or bases or territory.

Either imperialism is a fine thing or an ugly thing. If it is fine for England, it is fine for Russia, America, France and Holland. If it is ugly, then even your own nation's imperialism is ugly.

Decent people in the world must stand together against all threats to decency and freedom. They should not divide and prefer one decency to another.

Our civilization is menaced by cynicism and an abandonment of principle. When you inveigh against the short-comings of a country you dislike and praise the same short-comings in a country which you favour, you are simply acting like a bigot and a jingo.

Pillar Of Democracy

Secretary of State James Byrnes went to the unsuccessful conference of the Big Three in London in September 1945 and demanded free elections for Rumania and Bulgaria. Upon this some critics said: "What business has he for insisting on free elections in the Balkans when there are no free elections in his native state of North Carolina?"

But I don't mind Byrnes demanding free elections in Bulgaria. It makes it easier to go to him and demand free elections in South Carolina.

Criticism is the pillar of democracy. Intolerance of criticism is the thin edge of dictatorship. For some people, criticism of Bevin, Truman, de Gaulle, Chiang Kai-shek and the Pope are perfectly legitimate but criticism of Stalin is denounced as "Red baiting". Others who make Stalin their daily target resent the aspersions cast on the Holy Father in Rome. But, anybody who is in politics must expect political bullets.

In the modern age, Governments make so many mistakes and are responsible for so many human woes that to consider one Government sacrosanct is nonsense. The idea that any statesman or state can be perfect or infallible flies in the face of history. There has never been a perfect Government. My country commits sins and so do all others. Newspapers prove this every day.

Abhorrence Of Sin

I have the same abhorrence of sin committed by my country as I have of that sin when it is committed by another country. This doctrine of double rejection therefore requires one to think and judge objectively.

Some have religious feelings regarding their native country. Some have religious feelings regarding a foreign country. When they allow those feelings to affect their estimate of world events, they sacrifice truth. They mislead themselves.

Political thinking today is at a very low ebb because men and women are ruled by religious, nationalistic, racial and party prejudices instead of being ruled by a desire for a clear picture of the situation. Having seen how mistaken I can be on occasions and especially when passion obstructs vision, I have decided to be completely ruthless and merciless with myself. An analyst and observer must have no moods. He does himself a disservice if he has.

This attitude does not destroy the will to act. On the contrary an awareness of the pervading evil stimulates a burning desire in me to fight it. The double rejection releases energy for action because it shows how desperately necessary it is to do something which will lift humanity from the present crisis. Pessimism based on an honest appraisal of events is creative It should stir one to challenge and act. Optimism regarding international events in the Thirties was one of the causes of the Second World War.

A Moral Crutch

The public lulled itself into an illusion that conditions were not as bad as they were painted to be, that things would work themselves out and that Hitler would settle down and behave. Pessimism—even panic—then might have prevented the war. Now, too, a sober view—double rejection view—would focus our attention on the dangers that surround us.

I think that most persons are probably, without being conscious of it, afraid to engage themselves in double rejection. That might take the floor from under their feet and leave them only the principle to stand on. And how many people feel themselves comfortable standing on principle?

One reason why certain Americans for instance idealize Russia is because they must have a heaven. They reject the American system on account of its transgressions. They accordingly grasp the alternative—Russia. If they were told that Russia too is a transgressor, they would be unhappy. They would lose the moral crutch.

The acceptance of a far-off heaven which you don't know or the acceptance of a situation near at hand because you know no other, reveals weakness. I reject the evil in capitalism and I reject the evil in Bolshevism. I seek something better than either. It makes me a searcher and fighter.

Not Negative

Double rejection therefore is obviously not negative. It is an affirmative philosophy which exalts the change away from the past and the present and the progress towards a brighter future.

Those who launch out into uncharted areas may discover a new continent or open up a new world. There is need for a new world. Where is that new world? Where is that better future? Neither is easily discernible. It won't come from conformers but from reformers—from protesters with programmes, from iconoclasts with ideas, from brave men who walk straight along a narrow path and risk inviting shots from both sides because they have rejected both.

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SIND POLITICAL REVIEW

GOVERNOR MUDIE MUST BE RECALLED

BY R. K. SIDHWA, M. L. A.

The wind in Sind politics is proverbially fickle. To the already existing fluid elements has been added another mercurial factor in the person of the new Governor, Sir Francis Mudie, whose flouting of the provisions of the constitution has already roused country-wide indignation.

R. K. Sidhwa, the prominent leader of Sind, spotlights the background of this political maze in this article.

Politically Sind has its own peculiarity Any time anything unexpected may happen.

I think when the elections in all the provinces will be compeleted, Sind will be the first province where the Congress has secured one hundred per cent success. All the 20 General Seats have been won by the Congress, one Landowner's seat is also captured by the Congress and the Labour seat goes to a Congressman thus making a solid group of 22 Congressmen in a house of 60. Out of the 35 Muslim seats 27 went to the Muslim League; 4 to Syed Party and 4 Nationalist Muslims. After the election one Nationalist Muslim went over to the League.

After the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province Sind has been benefited in communication, agriculture, but has hopelessly failed in maintaining security and safety of lives of the people of the province. Corruption has been rampant, law and order non-existent, dacoity and murder is at times an almost every day affair.

It was, under these circumstances that the people of this province, Congress was aware that it could not singly form the Government and therefore at the earliest opportunity it coalesced with the Syed and Nationalist Muslim groups thus making a total of 29, which is considered as the largest party in the Assembly, the second largest of 28 being that of the Muslim League. The three European members preferred to remain neutral in the formation of the Ministry.

BIAS & PREJUDICE

Notwithstanding this fact the Governor of Sind appeared to be so biassed against the Coalition Party that he refused to recognise it and summoned Sir Ghulam to form the Ministry against all constitutional and Parliamentary procedure and practice. Somehow every Governor that has come to Sind has a personal liking for Sir Ghulam. Most of the British Civil Servicemen in India, do not prefer a strong, stable, pure and honest Government as a matter of course. They want soft men at the helm of the office so that the British Bureaucracy may continue to rule as they have been hitherto doing.

British Servicemen in India would come to carping criticism, and exposure of maladministration and corruption at the hands of Nationalists so they go even to the length of acting unconstitutionally in the formation of Governments in provinces just as has been done by the Governor of Sind. Sir Ghulam has formed Government to the satisfaction of the Governor no doubt, but his action has been received with great displeasure of not only of the minority communities but also of the intelligent Muslim community. With the object of giving sense of security in the province which is the fundamental duty of a Government, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President, while in Karach suggested the formation of an All Parties Government. The British Governor, however, would not have it.

CONSTITUTION FLOUTED

He has ridiculed the idea of a Coalition Party in the Assembly. He wants single community rule to continue, forgetting that he is enjoined under the Instruments of Instructions to include in the Council of Ministers members of important minorities. He has defied these Instructions of the Parliament, knowing fully well that Sir Ghulam's Party had not one single member of the important minority community. On the other hand the Coalition Party consists of all interests and communities. On the top of this it is heard that Governor is encouraging Sir Ghulam to fill in the two seats of non-Muslims by Muslims, thus completely ignoring and tearing to pieces the Instruments of Instructions.

Para IX of the Instrument of Instructions distinctly lays down that "the Governor shall interpret his special responsibility for the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, as requiring him to secure, in general, that those racial and religious communities for the members of which special representation is accorded in the legislature .... shall not suffer, or have reasonable cause to fear, neglect or oppression."

Instead of keeping a balanced mind over the interests of the commu-

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H. N. Brailsford On

The Election Drama In The Frontier

PESHAWAR.

Our journey from Bombay to Peshawar occupied two nights and two days. Though the first day, the train crawled round the fringes of the Rajput States amid arid hills where water is scarce, the cattle are lean and men go hungry.

At one station, which has a portion walled off for the Rajah's private use, the leader of the peasants, after a meeting called to protest against the scarcity of food supplies, had just been marched twenty-eight miles to prison, handcuffed and on foot.

The second day carried us through the Punjab, whose five rivers mean relative wealth for the owners of its green wheat fields. Beyond it, on the furthest rim of India lies the North-West Frontier Province, a fertile and well-watered plain, where, as high officials put it, nearly everyone gets two meals a day. The people are Pathans, and in the tangled mountains which wall in the plain on the West, their wild kinsmen of the Tribal Belt still carry rifles as they tend their sheep.

A Key Province

Here, round the forts and blockhouses of the Khyber Pass lie the bones of the countless British soldiers and tribesmen whose lives were sacrificed in the vain effort to achieve security by force of arms. Today, the ablest of our own officials have come to understand what Indians were quicker to perceive, that peace will be assured only by helping these highlanders to reach prosperity by education. They cannot be coerced; but when India herself is free, they may consent to accept from her what they would view with suspicion, if it came from British hands.

Though it has a population of only three millions, the Frontier Province may play a decisive part in the elections now taking place. Of its inhabitants, 92 per cent. are Muslims, yet it has been a Congress stronghold, in the past and has today a Congress Ministry under its able Premier Dr. Khan Sahib. If the Congress can retain* it, there will be no unanimous demand from the Muslim Provinces for Pakistan. It is vital, therefore, for the Muslim League to capture it, for, Pakistan as a separate independent State, would be maimed without it. Each side, therefore, is throwing all its forces into the contest and both Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have visited it.

A Lovable Personality

The drama of this Frontier election centres round a singularly lovable and original personality. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Premier's younger brother, has the physique of a giant. His powerful grey head and chiselled features suggest a rare blend of strength and gentleness. Though he comes of a landowning family, he dresses like a peasant in a white cotton robe and leads a life of ascetic simplicity. His working existence is spent in a mud hut which he built with his own hands.

Seventy years ago, the Pathans round Peshawar still retained a tribal system based on the collective ownership and periodical redistribution of land. These traditions are democratic and they still regard the big landlords of to-day as usurpers.

This background colours the political life of the Province and is not forgotten in the present contest. The strength of the Muslim League lies in the towns, while in the country, its chief supporters are these landholders, many of them decorated with British titles. They are capable of using their powers of intimidation to coerce their tenants. The Congress relies on the villages and on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's famous Red Shirts, a disciplined body of volunteers, who are pledged by oath to non-violence.

*The Congress has secured an absolute majority—Ed.

The Red Shirts

It is paradoxical to find such a movement among the most warlike of India's peoples. It began as a social and educational effort, which aimed at providing schools for the neglected peasants. Even to-day, its chief concern is the provision of hospitals and the supply of water for these villages, where it often happens that the women must walk many miles daily to carry water from a distant well. It was in combating the traditional blood-feuds of the Pathans, that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan reached his doctrine of pacifism and human brotherhood.

His purpose in creating the Red Shirts was originally to spread his ethical and social teaching among this spirited, but backward people. They call themselves the Servants of God and the spirit of their organisation is deeply religious. Though its tendency is Socialistic, it has never had any connections with Russia.

It was only after Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had suffered the first of his four imprisonments in 1930 and his followers had been savagely suppressed that he turned to politics and allied himself with the Congress. From that day to this, he has steadily preached his creed of Hindu-Muslim unity and argued that independence can be won only by education, discipline and moral development.

I shall not easily forget my first impressions at one of his election meetings. It had its touches of gaiety and colour, for the villagers in their crimson uniforms met their leader with a band of bagpipes, flutes and drums. But the meeting under the trees began with the chanting of a chapter from the Koran and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan ended his speech with a prayer.

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This is the second of the series of exclusive articles which Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the veteran British author who is at present on a tour of India is writing for the Weekly Chronicle.

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Islam In Danger!

In this enviornment the Muslim League has chosen its tactics shrewdly. It never discusses the details of Pakistan as an economic and political structure. Its local record is bad; for its Ministry, which fell nine months ago, was notoriously corrupt. So it argues with all the power of its lungs that Islam is in danger. To counteract this appeal, one of the leading Muslim divines is touring the province on behalf of the Congress. Maulana Hussein Ahmed Madani is the head of the theological college of Deoband and of the chief organisation of the clergy, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

I found him surrounded by scores of venerable bearded Mullahs, many of whom had been his pupils. He unhesitatingly denied all the charges of oppression that figure in the League's propaganda. He counter-attacked by declaring with precise instances that the League, in this contest, enjoys the favour and support of the bureaucracy, a belief which most Indians share.

Finally, when I asked him whether, when a Congress Ministry held office in his own province, it had ever affronted the religious susceptibilities of Muslims, he replied that whenever small grievances arose, it had, on his representations, instantly redressed them.

In this sultry atmosphere, India's fate is being settled. The tide of communal bitterness is mounting but the struggle for unity is not yet lost.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Olympic Games at Bangalore. Excellent arrangements. Bhoot's authoritarianism. Precaution for future. Mysoreans' sporting spirit. Outstanding performers. Patiala to the fore. Helpful guidance. How women's championship was lost. Bombay's supremacy in cycling. National body for athletics. All-Asiatic Games.

A meeting of the I.O.A. Council took me to Bangalore last week. Of course the temptation of witnessing the Twelfth All-India Olympic Games was there too. I reached Bangalore on the day the Meet was to commence. I found the place humming with activity. A huge area at the Sampangi Tank had been enclosed and a Stadium to accommodate 25,000 spectators had been put up. Within it a cinder track admeasuring 400 metres for sprint events and a bitumen track for cycling had been laid out. The land inside was reserved for field events. There was a small arena put up outside the stadium for the team games like volley-ball, basket-ball, kabaddi and also wrestling. Around the Stadium were shops selling various kinds of Mysore products, and restaurants. Opposite its main gate was the olympic village. Barring one serious oversight—and that was sanitary arrangements for the local visitors—every precaution had been taken to make the place as comfortable as possible.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS

Indeed I was amazed at the beautiful and orderly setting of the village. It was so nicely planned and so carefully finished. All this would have been impossible without the help and willing co-operation of the State authorities. In fact its Minister of Education, Dr. C.T.M. Royan was the Chairman of the Organising Committee. And he saw to it that every facility was granted to make the show a complete success. Otherwise who could have footed the heavy bill for all this? I understand it cost them nearly three lakhs of rupees! But more important is the fact that the I.O.A. benefited—perhaps for the first time in its history—to the tune of ten thousand rupees The local association is sure to have a large surplus for its future activities and development. Anil Das, the Organising Secretary, may well be complimented for the able manner he discharged his various duties and finished his onerous task in a blaze of glory.

ACCOMMODATED IN WOMEN'S SECTION!

But the funniest thing happened on my arrival. I was told that all the tents had been occupied. Although I had sent previous intimation, it carried no effect—for the simple reason the early arrivals—athletes, officials and their friends from various parts of the country had taken possession of all the available accommodation. I was told that some of the tents were actually over crowded. S. K. Mukerjee, the former B.P.O.A. Secretary, was in the same plight as myself. On the top of it, he had four cyclist friends with him. The only thing he could do. Das said, was to accommodate us all in a tent still vacant in the women's section! We had to accept the offer—for the time being, at any rate. But for this 'illegal' penetration, we were challenged by the sentries pretty frequently in the night. Ultimately suitable accommodation was fixed up for all of us in the men's section.

BHOOT'S AUTHORITARIANISM

It did not take the long to meet my friends from Bombay and gather all that had happened before. It is a sordid tale of mismanagement and authoritarianism on the part of Manager Sorab Bhoot. I have no desire to go into the details of the several incidents which undermined the discipline and team-spirit of the Bombay representatives. He appeared to be obsessed with the importance of his position. Where a little tact or persuasiveness might have saved the situation, he used the sledge-hammer of his tongue! It is for the B.P.O.A. Committee to investigate the charges made against him and see to it that these are not repeated in future. Such incidents as have been reported in some of the papers not only reduces the chances of our success but spoils our reputation outside the province.

PRECAUTION FOR FUTURE

It is the easiest thing in the world to find faults and pass caustic remarks thereon. There were certain defects in the tracks and other arrangements which might have been avoided if earlier precautions were taken. But it should be borne in mind that this was the first occasion a big event like this was taking place at Bangalore. And none of the officials in charge had experience of getting one up. When we have permanent stadiums and tracks built at every important centre in the country and we hold the games regularly every year by rotation, everything will be systematised more or less and there will be little cause for complains.

It is true that a little foresight on the part of the authorities might have prevented the invasion of the spectators on the tracks as it happened on the first day. But it was never repeated.

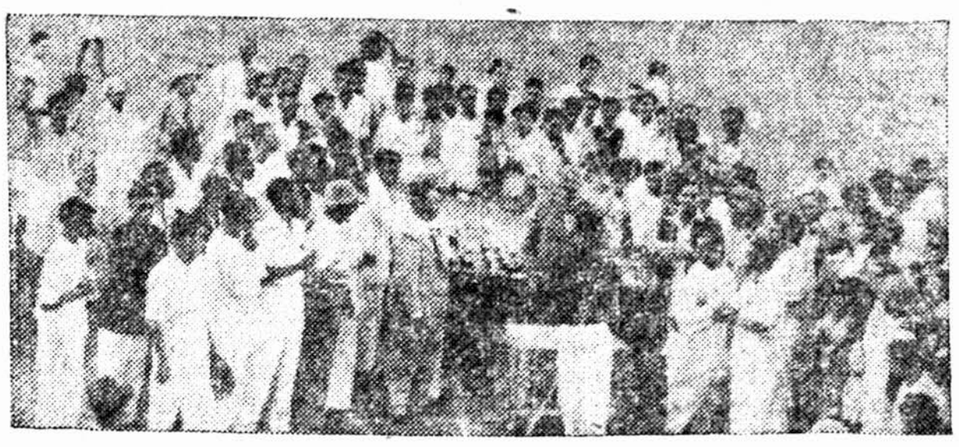
MYSOREANS' SPORTING SPIRIT

On the other hand we ought to admire the patience and for bearance of the vast crowd of men, women and children who sat through the whole afternoon in the hot blazing sun from day to day and gave enthusiastic support to the athletes throughout. It is indeed a happy augury for the future. It shows that the Olympic Games are gaining in popularity rapidly. If Bangalore is taken as a criterion, we ought to have much bigger crowds when we hold the games at more populous centres like Cawnpore where it is likely to be staged next, and Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore. That will certainly help the I.O.A. a good deal financially. It should be remembered that a team of athletes will have to be sent to Europe—probably to England—where the World Games will be held two years hence. We have to prepare for it from now.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMERS

We should do well to remember that India is still far behind the world standard in athletics. The general standard is fast improving in every province—and that is a healthy

(Continued on Page 18)



Dr. Jos Alban DeSouza, Mayor, distributing prizes in Bengal Club sports at Parel.

Basic Food Ration To Be Cut

VICEROY'S BROADCAST ON "VERY SERIOUS SHORTAGE": FOUR OUNCE CONCESSION TO MANUAL LABOURER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16. (A.P.I.): The Viceroy in a broadcast tonight on what he described as the 'very serious shortage of food' in India stated that as a method of meeting it, the Government had decided to cut the basic cereal ration all over British India from one lb. to twelve ounces with four ounces more for the heavy manual labourer.

"I entirely appreciate that this is an inadequate ration," he said. "but it is all that our present resources will allow. If we get additional resources that will enable us to increase this ration we shall certainly do so.

The Viceroy set forth other measures which he urged the people and the administrations to take.

"Food must not be a matter for party politics", His Excellency added: "To make it so would frankly be folly at this time. A lead in that matter has been given to the country by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and that lead must be followed."

"Let us meet this crisis together and share our sacrifices as equally as we can. If we do, I am confident that we can get through 1946 without disaster".

The following is the full text of the broacast speech by His Excellency:—

I am going to speak to you on what is literally a vital matter—the food situation. India is faced with a very serious shortage of food. On top of serious damage caused to some of our best rice-growing lands by a cyclone last October, there has been a complete failure of the North-East monsoon in Southern India, and a failure of the winter rains in the wheat lands of the North.

OUR TROUBLES NOT DUE TO EXPORTS

I would like at once to contradict flatly any rumours that our troubles are due to exports of food. Our only export has been a quantity of groundnuts, which we could not ourselves mill or readily consume, and were urgently required elsewhere.

We are some 3,000,000 tons short of our requirements and the world shortage of foodgrains is such that we cannot hope for imports of this magnitude. We have sent a Delegation which will press our claims for imports in London and Washington.

RIGHT TO OUTSIDE HELP

We think we are entitled to outside assistance and we shall leave no stone unturned to obtain it; but the world shortage is a reality. We are by no means the only country threatened with famine, and there is a limit to the amount of help that will be forthcoming. We have got to do our utmost to help ourselves.

WE MUST SAVE THE POOR

As you know, I have been recently to see or myself some of the drought-stricken lands in the South. There are very wide areas where there are no crops at all and no possibility of of crops for a long time to come. The people who live there will starve unless grain can be found for them. It is the poorest and the weakest who will suffer most. We can save them and must save them. To do it, we others, in more fortunate circumstances, in more fortunate parts of India, must make some sacrifice of our comfort and must spare part of our food for them.

We cannot, unfortunately, in a crisis of this sort make the sacrifice proportionate to the means. The man ten times as rich as another cannot cut ten times as much of his daily ration. But he can help in other ways, as I will explain later.

THE TWO PLANS

There are two plans that have been proposed to me to deal with this crisis. One is that we should maintain our present basic ration of 1 lb. a head—which is, heaven knows already small enough—for as long as the supplies in sight will last, and trust to receiving sufficient additional imports from abroad to maintain that ration throughout the year. I am quite sure that in view of the general situation such a plan would involve grave risk of disaster.

The other method proposed is to cut our consumption now and make sure that our deficit is spread over the whole year and over the whole country.

REDUCED RATION

There is no doubt which advice is sound and we have decided to adopt the second alternative. The basic cereal ration all over British India (and I am quite confident that the States will co-operate and follow suit) must be cut to 12 ounces, with four ounces more for the heavy manual labourer.

I entirely appreciate that this is an inadequate ration, but it is all that our present resources will allow. If we get additional resources that will enable us to increase this ration, we shall certainly do so. But it is all that we can safely afford at present.

EXTENSION OF RATIONING

I come to what we can all do and should do to carry us through this crisis. The main administrative requirements are: The widest possible extension of rationing; the procurement of all surplus grains all over India and the proper distribution of this surplus to areas in need.

DANGERS

The greatest dangers are: greedy and selfish people, who will try to get more than their fair share by hoarding, black-marketing or corruption; faint-hearted people, who may start rumours and cause panic or loss of confidence, thus giving the black-marketers their opportunity: and idle people, who have enough for themselves and do not see why they should do anything to help others.

HOW TO PLAY YOUR PART

Now what can each of us do to play our part for India. I will tell you a few important things; there are others you will think of for yourself.

I hope every landlord and cultivator will cut down his consumption of grain and send to the market or place in the hands of the Government every maund beyond his minimum requirements.

I hope that every one who can, will grow as much additional food as possible, wherever possible, whenever possible, vegetables, potatoes, sweet potaoes will all be valuable.

I appeal most strongly to the well-to-do to make a real sacrifice. to cut out extravagant entertaining, to limit their consumptin of bread, flour, cake, biscuits or rice to the absolute minimum. Every little will help. The cereal ration is usually all that a man in the scarcity areas, and the poor man in the towns, has to eat, while the rich have many alternatives and additions—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and so on.

CANTEENS & MEDICAL UNITS

There will be some of you who will wih to take a more active part in meeting the danger by organising canteens or medical units or by other voluntary work. I would ask you to get into touch with the local Governments and see whether such aid is required and where.

I hope that everyone will give fair play to the Food Administration, Central and Provnicial I do not claim that our Food Administration is in any way perfect, but I do claim that it has done a fine job of work in the last two years in organising our food supply, and is doing it now in meeting our present trouble. I am responsible as Governor-General for the Central Food Department and fully accept that responsibility. I have seen the measures which the Madras, Bombay and Mysore Governments are taking to meet their very diffocult problems and I think they are doing admirably.

FOOD NOT A MATTER OF PARTY POLITICS

Food must not be a matter for party politics; to make it so would frankly be folly at this time. A lead in that matter has been given to the country by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and that lead must be followed.

LET US FACE IT SQUARELY

Let us meet this crisis together and share our sacrifices as equally as we can. If we do, I am confident that we can get through 1946 without diaster. May I in conclusion tell you, as one who has faced a good many grim-looking situations in the last six years or so, that they seldom turn out anything like as bad as they look, if you meet them squarely and fairly and do your best, with determination and commonsense.

Indian Press Should Think More Of The Villager

Jawaharlal's Appeal At A. I. N. E. C. : Warning Against Big Combines; Suggestion For Starting Foreign News Service

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16, (A.P.I.):

The Press in India should devote more time and space to village and rural life and conditions in the rural area. The Press in India should guard against big combines starting a chain of papers and dictating policies detrimental to the interests of the country; the Press in India should do everything in its power to prevent distortion and total suppression of news and the Indian Press should have a foreign news service of its own, not as a competitive service but as a supplementary one, purveying news from world countries and cities such as Washington, London, Paris and Moscow, the Middle East countries, and the East Asia countries.

These were the high-lights of an interesting address delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating the fifth session of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference to-day, at the Vizianagar Hall.

After Pandit Nehru's inaugural address which he delivered when Mr. M. Subramanyam, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates Mr. S. A. Brelvi the outgoing President after a short narrative of the work done by the Conference in his tenure of office and the various problems which still faced the conference, asked Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President-Elect for the ensuing session, to take the chair. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu", Madras, Mr. Wordsworth, Editor "Statesman" and Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Editor, "Hindusthan Times", seconded the request of Mr. Brelvi, and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh was installed to the chair of the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference amidst loud applause and cheers.

T. K. Ghosh's Speech (at A. I. N. E. C.) P. 12

S. A. Brelvi's Speech At P. 13

After the President, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh's address, the Conference passed a resolution, moved by the Chair, condoling the death of Mr. Kalinath Ray and adjourned for lunch given by the Reception Committee at the quadrangle of the Muir Central College.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

"Our demand is a simple one. We want a free press but we claim no special privileges for ourselves.

(Continued on Page 16)

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION IN LABORATORY

One Killed And 5 Injured At Gamdevi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was a sudden explosion in Gamdevi Radio Service Laboratory Workshop, this evening, in which proprietor Mr. Sorabji Bomanshah Nicholson (35), a Parsi, died and five others were injured.

The deceased was staying in Augustus Villa on Hughes Road. To-day at 5 p.m., he was watching the work on the machinery when there was a sudden explosion due to which he and five others were injured.

Mr. Nicholson was removed to Charak Clinic where he died soon after admission.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known. Police are making inquiries.

POLISH ARMY ON YUGOSLAV BORDER

Another Tricky Problem For Security Council

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuter): U.N.O. Security Council to-night faces the probability of being confronted in the immediate future with another of Europe's trickiest problems—120,000 strong Polish Army in Italy—with the Syria-Lebanon issue still in a state of deadlock, writes Abdul Khalek Quereshi, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

For nearly three hours this morning, proposals and counter-proposals for formulas providing for withdrawal of British and French troops in Syria and the Lebanon were discussed by the Council but no common ground was found between the two camps which have grown up, and the Council eventually adjourned until 17 hours GMT (22-30 IST) this evening.

Delegates assembled in the morning in the knowledge that the Chief Soviet Delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, had submitted to the U.N.O. Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, on behalf of Yugoslavia a series of charges against the Polish Army in Italy including an allegation that it is steadily moving towards the Yugoslav frontier.

Truth About Calcutta Disturbances

Mahatma Elicits Information

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram to the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, has enquired about the situation in Calcutta.

The telegram says: "Please wire truth about Calcutta disturbances and burning of Military lorries.—Gandhi".

Mr. Ghosh in reply has telegraphically informed Mahatma Gandhi that rection against police firing on peaceful processionists excited people and led to mob violence including burning of Military lorries 53 persons were killed and over 500 were injured.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH PEACE BRIGADES

Mr. Ghosh added that Congress Peace Brigades were patrolling in the city but the Military were interfering with their work and that the city was under Military control.

470 CASUALTIES IN CALCUTTA RIOTS

The toll of the Calcutta disturbances is 50 dead, 260 admitted to hospital (figures for two hospitals not included) and total casualties 470, according to figures given at a press conference held, to-day under the chairmanship of Dr. Subodh Mitra, President of the Indian National Ambulance Corps.

Jinnah To Meet Casey Again

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (API): Mr. Jinnah is meeting the Governor of Bengal again to-morrow. On his return from the Government House to his residence Mr. Jinnah told the 'Associated Press of India', "I had a long and interesting conversation with Mr. Casey and I am going to meet him again to-morrow afternoon."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

	New York, Feb. 16
Previous closing	26.46
To-day's opening	26.49
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	26.41
Difference	—05

BOMBAY RACES

Fairpath Narrowly Scores Over Yawar In Rajpipla Gold Cup

Evans And Khade Excel In Saddle

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day, at Mahaluxmi, on the occasion of the Rajpipla Gold Cup decision, punters fared extremely well in the early stage of the programme, but after the midway, three rank outsiders made their surprise appearances and caused discontent in the rejoicing crowds. Any way it was not a disastrous day for them.

The most exciting finish was witnessed in the main attraction, the Rajpipla Gold Cup. The neglected Fairpath came at the right moment to get better of Yawar, another neglected candidate, by the shortest margin. Orange Flower and Wonderful were third and fourth respectively. Royal Jester declined at the course and the Gwalior's bracket of three was the rage in the race. None of them were concerned in the finish.

Billy Evans and Pandu Khade were in great form. The first-named rode winners while Khade was associated with arich treble.

Gwalior candidates sorely disappointed large followings in both the Cup events, the Rajpipla Gold Cup and the Gulamhusein Essaji Cup, but two Arab candidates from the Princely establishment scored in their respective divisions of the Ali Bin Talib Memorial Plate. Most amazing was the Gwalior achievement in the last event, in which Micky Mouse with the Crushing Impost finished ahead of his bracket companions, Goldflake and Miss Irene.

Twelve tickets only were solved in the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 10,403.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL SOVEREIGN 8-6 P. Khade 1
M/s Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 8-6 Evans 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-6 Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJAY PATAKA 8-6 Roberts 4

Time: 1 minute 3 1/5 seconds.

Won by 2 lengths, Short Head 2 lengths.

Trained by: G. L. Shinde

MY KEY TO RACING

BY SMAPS.
JUST OUT! JUST OUT!!

The Racing enthusiasts at last will breathe a sigh of relief at the good news.
All punters should possess one to make the Racing pay.
The book gave three figure dividend winners.

EVER LOVING	WON	Rs.	445
BISMARK	WON	Rs.	292
NIBRAS	WON	Rs.	275
WAHID	WON	Rs.	227
NEAR IMAGE	WON	Rs.	194
NINOTCHKA	WON	Rs.	174
MAHABOOB	WON	Rs.	166
MAHA	WON	Rs.	157

PRICE Rs. 10
BOMBAY BOOK HOUSE
opp. G. P. O. BOMBAY

Reliable REMEDY
Dr. W. C. ROY'S
Royapilla (REGD)
(Famous Since 1869)
for
INSANITY
EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA,
NEURASTHENIA, INSOMNIA, ETC.
S.C.ROY & CO.
167/3, CORNWALLIS STREET,
CALCUTTA

Not run: Royal Way
Favourite: Royal Sovereign.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

M/s Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's RAJ YOGI 8-6 Evans 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-6 West 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-6 M. A. Khan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHIN-CHU-CHOW 8-6 Roberts 4

Time: 1 minute 3 2/5 seconds
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths. 2 lengths.
Trained by: A. L. J. Talib
Not run: Whispering, Amir Elahi and Good Venture.
Favourite: Raj Yogi
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 24 and Rs. 47.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 7 Furs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gawlior's JAHAJ MAHAL 7-13 Chavan 1
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's ZAHIR 8-2 M. A. Khan 2
M/s. Abraham's KING SOLOMON 8-5 Gumansingh 3
Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 8-2 Kan Singh 4

All ran.
Won by 2½ lengths, 1 length, Shd.
Time: 1min. 38secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 60 and Rs. 35.
Trained by Maj. Lad.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HIS MAJESTY 8-6 Evans 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 8-13 P. Khade 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY WINDSOR 8-13 Sibbritt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 8-6 Jones 4

Not run: D. Day.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 3 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs 18, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.
Trained by W. Buckley.

THE TANSA PLATE—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. Osman Chotani's HIGH SPEED 7-7 P. Khade 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's BLACK DIAMOND 7-9 Eude 2
Major A. Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 9-5 Jones 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 9-5 Roberts 4

All ran.
Won by ¾ length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 2mins. 43 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 137, Places Rs. 39, Rs. 39 and Rs. 36.
Trained by E. Mahomed.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

Mrs. H. Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-11 Evans 1
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-10 Jones 2
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-5 Raffaele 3
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 7-9 A. Hunter 4

Not run: Royal Jester, Chanak, Another Devil, Mahboob.
Won by Shd., ¾ length, Hd.
Time: 1min. 40 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 129, Places Rs. 44, Rs. 38 and Rs. 35.
Trained by Balfour.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Fur.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ARABIAN STAR 9-2 Evans 1
Mr. Ibrahim Haji Jun's MAHBUB QAYS 8-0 B. Khalil 2
M/s Syed Fatah & Merchant's SAHRAN 8-11 Davison 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-13 N. Dawood 4

All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length. 1½ length.
Time: 1min. 36 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 46 and Rs. 46.
Trained by Talib.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. Baburao Patel's FILMINDIA 7-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. V. G. Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-0 Sibbritt 2
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 9-7 Jones 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gawlior's NISHAT 8-12 Roberts 4

Not run: Prince Saleem, Windsor Pie, Bismark, Shakuntala.
Won by ¾ length, 1½ length, ½ length.
Time: 2mins. 43 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 223, Places Rs. 57, Rs. 49 and Rs. 41.
Trained by E. Mahomed.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 10-11 Roberts 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 8-8 Sibbritt .. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 8-0 Chavan 3
Mr. Diamond's TALISMAN 7-13 West 4

Not run: Lila, Desert Gem, Sukab Ramzi.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 27, Rs. 37 and Rs. 27.
Trained by Maj. Lad.

ZONAL QUADRANGULAR

EAST ZONE ROUTED BY AN INNINGS AND 73 RUNS

Deadly Bowling By Fazal Mahmood And Brilliant Century By Mushtaq Ali

By J. C. MAITRA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thanks to the deadly bowling of Fazal Mahmood who dismissed half of Nayudu's men for the negligible figure of 59 runs, North routed the East to the tune of an innings and 73 runs. There was only a small crowd present at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday to witness this massacre of innocents from the Eastern part of the country.

Barring Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate, who put up the most productive partnership of 121 for their side for the third wicket, there was nobody among them who could face the North Zone bowlers with confidence. As many as eight batsmen sacrificed themselves for the aggregate collection of 30 runs! After the abovementioned partnership was broken by Fazal at 130, it was a tame procession to and fro the pavilion. I have never seen such a miserable performance by first class batsmen in my life.

RANK BAD PLAY

To say that the bowling of the wicket was unplayable would be paying a tribute which neither deserved. It was rank bad play and that was all about it. It turned the whole show into a fiasco.

I do not for a moment wish to under-rate the magnificent bowling of Fazal Mahmood who deserves high praise for his efforts. Actually he bagged 9 wickets in all for 83 runs. But we should not over-value it either. We should wait and see how he acquits himself in the final.

MUSHTAQ'S STOUT-HEARTED BATTING

The only bright spot in the day's play was the stout-hearted batting of Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate. The former hit up in his characteristic style a brilliant century—107 to be exact—which included 11 fours and a six in a stay of 163 minutes at the wicket. He was the ninth man to go out. Sarwate's contribution of 46 was the second best effort. C. K. failed again to give a creditable account of himself. It is time he realised that his best days are long past and retired for the better purpose of coaching promising youngsters.

PATAUDI ABSENT

Pataudi, the North Zone skipper, retired from the field early—after about half an hour's play—and never returned. Amarnath led the side till the end. Well, if this is the way he is giving to lead the Indian team in England, it would be more advisable to keep him in India to look after his little State! I hope he will condescend to give an adequate exhibition of his batting abilities and physical fitness in the final match.

Details

Sarwate and Parthasarathy continued the East Zone innings this morning to the bowling of Amarnath and Fazal Mahamood. The North Zone got two very quick wickets in the morning. First the Bengal wicket-keeper was bowled by Amarnath after he had scored only 2 and then five runs later Fazal Mahamood bowled Chatterji who had joined Sarwate.

Mushtaq Ali now came out to partner Sarwate. The Holkar pair gradually wore down the attack and the usually aggressive Mushtaq was subdued.

Amarnath, deputising for Pataudi who was inexplicably absent, made many changes, bringing on Inayat Khan and Fazal Mahamood to the attack. But the pair was well set and 100 soon went up on the board. Mushtaq then opened out and soon reached his 50. He collected three fours in an over from Fazal Mahamood and three more consecutive fours in an over from Amarnath.

THREE MORE WICKETS

With barely half an hour to go for lunch the North Zone got three more wickets. Sarwate was dismissed at 130 and Nimbalkar and Bose followed at 136 and 139 respectively. Jagdale joined Mushtaq and the pair was unseparated at lunch with 4 and 79 marred by a chance at 73 when Amarnath in the slips dropped him off Fazal Mahamood.

AFTER LUNCH

A little under an hour sufficed to enable the North Zone to win by an innings and 73 runs. Jagdale was very brilliantly held by Amarnath off Fazal Mahamood when only 8 runs had been added to the lunch score and C. S. Nayudu who came next was bowled off the first ball he received.

C. K. Nayudu then joined Mushtaq Ali who was only 15 runs short of his century. But after collecting 11 runs, he mistimed a hook and was held at mid-on.

Mushtaq proceeded to collect his century with Bannerji as his partner. Indrajit relieved Fazal Mahamood and the Holkar batsman lifted him for a glorious sixer to the Pavilion and reached his century. He swept the next ball to the boundary but in attempting to repeat the stroke he missed and was stumped.

A misunderstanding between Chowdhary the last man and Bannerji resulted in the former being run out.

The North Zone now meets the winners of the match between South Zone and West Zone.

SCORE:—

EAST ZONE (Second Innings)

Sarwate c Inayat Khan b Fazal Mahmood	46
Parthasarathy b Amarnath	2
Chatterji b Fazal Mahamood ..	2
Mushtaq Ali st. Irani b Inderjit	107
B. B. Nimbalkar c Amarnath b Fazal Mahamood	2
K. Bose c Inderjit b Inayat Khan	2
Jagdale c Amarnath b Fazal Mahamood	9
C. S. Nayudu b Fazal Mahamood	0
C. K. Nayudu c (substitute) b Abdul Hafeez	11
S. N. Bannerji (not out)	2
N. Chowdhary run out	0
Extras	9
Total	192

Fall of wickets: 1/4, 2/9, 3/130, 4/136, 5/139, 6/152, 7/152, 8/169, 9/191 and 10/192.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarnath	15	4	44	1
Fazal Mahamood	27	7	59	5
Abdul Hafeez	9	2	9	1
Inayat Khan	18	6	26	1
Inderjit	6	0	45	1
Kishenchand	3	0	0	0

Pandit Nehru's Tour

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15. (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the conclusion of his Bihar tour will fly to Cawnpore on February 27 and address a public meeting the same evening. He will visit Kalpi, Orai and Jhansi on Feb. 28, Agra on March 1 and Etawah March 2.

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Try Degon's 'EYE-SURE' (Regd.) a guaranteed specific for CATARACT and all other eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Price Rs. 3|- postage As. 12.

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KAMALA WORKS, (B.C.)
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 1, 2002.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14, 1365.
Parsi: Shehrever 17, 1315.
Sunrise 7-7 A.M. Sunset 6-40 P.M.
Hightide 00-56, 13.00 Lowtide 07-09, 18-54.

To-day's Engagements

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting at Rajewadekar Street, Colaba at 8 P.M. Messrs. M. Y. Noorie Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, P. R. Lele and others will address

SRI KRISHNA SABHA: Geeta class at 10.30 A.M. today and at 8-30 P.M from Monday onwards at Patrachariar's residence, Brahminwada Road, G.I.P Matunga.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KANNADA PARENTS: at 5 P.M. today in 46-52, Damodar Anandji Plot (near Kabibai High School) Bora Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.

SUBURBAN NATIONALIST MUSLIMS ELECTION BOARD: Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan will open his election campaign at Khar, at 5th Road, at a public meeting to be held at 9 p.m. today.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umghchandraji to deliver lecture on Purushotam Yoga (Gita) at 10 a.m. to-day at the Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Office of the Committee is shifted from Vadgadi to Room No. 10, Gaya Bldg. Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Bombay 3. (Phone No. 31873).

ARYA STREE SATSANG: First Anniversary celebration at 3 P.M. today under the presidentship of Mrs. Rajkumari Devi Narayanlal Pittie at Laxmi Baug Hall, Sandhurst Road.

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL: Mr. S. K. Patil, will deliver a lecture on "Jeewanacha Vikas" at Bombay Gymnastic Institute Parel, at 4-30 p.m. today."

PRABHADEVI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting of the Workers in Taluka at 9-00 P.M. today in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi.

SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ: Vocal Music by Pandit Shri Krishna Narayan Ratanjankar Doctor of Music (Sangeetacharya) Chief Director, Bhatkhande's University of Indian Music will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall, Lakhamsi Nappoo Road, Matunga.

MEETING OF CONGRESS WORKERS: (A' ward) at 9 a.m. today at the ward office to make arguments for the Provincial Assembly elections.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture on "Policy of Kings—Thiruvalluvar" by Pandit M.S. Sundarasa Iyer at the Pioneer High School Matunga at 3-30 p.m. today Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, will preside.

G.S.B. SABHA: Shri B. R. Dhurandhar, Assistant Editor, "Nava Kal," will speak on "Map of Life" at 4.30 P.M. at Ramnarain Ruia College Hall.

SHREE SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ: Vocal Music by Pandit S. K. Ratanjankar at the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall Matunga at 4.30 P.M. to-day.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. V. B. Athavale will deliver lecture on "Reference to the Rig Veda in the Gita" at the Bhavan at 5.30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri Gurudayal Malick in Hindi on "Some Holy Man Met In Sind" at 4.30 p.m. today.

JAWAHAR VIDYA MANDIR: Musical programme at 4 P. M. today at Tilak Mandir Vile Parle (East) under the Presidentship of Gangadharji Makhariya, in which famous artistes will take part.

INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY: Public meeting to celebrate the Indonesian National Day at Chaupatty at 6 P.M. today. Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali will preside.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m Dastur Bode will deliver a sermon on "He has established the Law of Conscience." At 6 P.M. Dastur Bode expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY: To support the candidature of Prof. E. P. Coelho in the Bombay Suburbs-cum-Thana Indian Christian Constituency a public meeting of Christians will be held at Soparitalao, St. Sabastian's Colony, Bandra, at 6 P.M. today. Mr. I. Fonseka will preside. Speakers Mrs. Anne Almeida and Mr. M. R. Masani, M.L.A.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION DRIVE: Lecture at Plot, near Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar St. Fort at 5 p.m. today

BAHAI'S OF BOMBAY: Mrs Shirin Fozdar will speak on "Foundation of Peace" at 7 p.m. today at the "Baha'i Hall", Krishna Building, Bori Bunder.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Kunvar Jarawar Singh will speak at 9 A.M. at the Samaj Mandir Hall 96-98 Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

CENTRAL C. P. BOARD: Bombay, Sunday, the Secretary of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board announce that the Board will meet at Congress House at 1 p.m. tomorrow (Monday).

There will be no meeting of the Board today.

BENDRE SATKARA SAMITI: The honorary secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Samiti writes that the celebration of the 50th birthday of Poet Bendre has been postponed from 17th February to a future date. Donations towards the celebration will be received by the hon. treasurer of the Samiti, c/o The Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha, 2nd floor, 46 Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ: Lecture of Mr. Ramrao Mothabhai Rane, on "The Pathare Prabhu Charities and the Construction of a Marriage Hall on the Venkatesh Group of Temples" at 5.30 P.M. today in N.D. Prabhu Seminary Building, Bhaijiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar under the Presidentship of Dr. Shamrao Narayan Navalkar.

GAMBLING IN CITY WAXES

Rich Marwadi Loses Rs. 98,000

Despite laudable efforts on the part of the police gambling in the city still remains unchecked. In fact, this old vice has now taken gigantic proportions and new gambling haunts are discovered by the police even in places which were once considered to be highly respectable.

Recently the police took into custody five persons for swindling a rich Marwadi merchant to the tune of about lakh of rupees by persuading him to indulge in dice gambling. The Marwadi was taken to a gambling house at Santa Cruz where he was fortunate at first to make a little money. Emboldened by the success he had achieved he embarked on "big money" enterprises, and played on till it was too late for him to realize that he had lost over Rs. 98,000.

He then lodged a complaint with the Police, as a result of which five persons were arrested.

Brother Of Murdered Collegian Surrenders

BOMBAY SATURDAY.

Behram alias Dehli Pherozshaw Randelia who was wanted by the police in connection with the murder of his brother which took place at Lohar Street in May last is now traced at last.

It will be recalled that on 22nd May 1945 Naushir Randelia, a Parsi collegian was found lying dead in a pool of blood in his residence at Lohar Street. It was alleged to be a case of cold-blooded murder, and Behram the brother of the deceased was absconding since then. In spite of frantic efforts of the police the man had remained untraced.

About a fortnight back the city police received information from the Sub-Inspector of Police, Vellore, that Behram had surrendered himself to the Police there. Accordingly, an arrest warrant was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the wanted man was brought to Bombay.

This morning he was put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody pending further investigation.

Spinning Competition Results

Miss R. Balambal carries away the first prize in the All Bombay Spinning Competition held on the 19th January 1946 under the auspices of the Matunga and Sion Taluka Congress Samitis. She has spun in an hour 472 rounds (1888 ft.) of yarn at 25 counts.

Mr. Lakshman Babu Shenoi who has spun 556 rounds at 14 counts gets second prize. Three consolation prizes will also be awarded to young children who participated in the competition. Prize distribution will take place on Sati Kasturba Day (22-2-46).

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Feb. 16. (A.P.I.): The Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Women's Conference announces that a three-day conference of women employed in trades and industries will be held from February 17 at the University Convocation Hall. Lady Cowasjee Jehangir will open the conference and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the All-India Women's Conference, and Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Municipal Commissioner, will address the conference.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Yadryashwar Vasudeo Dixit has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court, from February 18, 1946 to February 28, 1947.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY TOMORROW

(Through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee)

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Bombay tomorrow (Monday) morning by Calcutta Mail and leave for Poona the day following by the afternoon train. He will have public prayer tomorrow at 6-30 P.M. at Rungta House, Nepean Sea Road.

He Taught Brotherhood Of Mankind

Tributes To Prophet Mahomed's Mission Of Service And Sacrifice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating Prophet Mahomed's birthday anniversary at People's Jinnah Hall this evening, Mr. Nagindas T. Master explained the humanitarian work done by the Prophet and how without distinction of caste, colour, creed or race, he was instrumental in establishing and popularising Islamic religion by preaching, the implication of 'Fatherhood of God' and Brotherhood of Man.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, presiding at the meeting, said that Prophet Mahomed was given the opportunity of 'putting into practice the highest ideals a man of the world could achieve through service and sacrifice. There was no position, which he did not occupy during his life-time. It is now for the Prophet's followers to hold aloft the torch kindled by him promulgated His Gospel of the "solidarity of the existence of mankind." In being present here, the President said that he was honouring his own religion.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that as a theosophist, he observed the principle of 'Fundamental Unity' in the preachings of Prophet Mahomed. To him, the speaker said, there was no difference between Lord Buddha, Lord Krishna or Lord Jesus, and last but not the least, Prophet Mahomed.

It was Prophet Mahomed who 'gave civilization and taught morality to the people. He pulled them together and gave shape to the highest idea of man. He showed how one can be a 'brother' not only in theory but also in practice. It was the interpreters who misinterpreted their religion. Brotherhood is the logical corollary of all religions.

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan said that he who believed in the Unity of Allah believed in the Brotherhood of Man. Religion should be one's inner force, and should not be a dividing force.

DISCRIMINATION IN SENTENCE OF CAPT. RASHID

City Muslims Condemn It

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution condemning the discrimination shown by the C.-in-C.in the commutation of the sentence passed on Capt. Abdur Rashid and other I.N.A. accused was passed unanimously at a public meeting held tonight at Kaiser Bagh, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar presided.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, Gen. Secretary of the B.P.M.L., moving the resolution criticised the communique issued by the Government yesterday upholding the sentence passed on Capt. Abdur Rashid on grounds of gross brutality and acts against the cannons of civilized behaviour. "How can the Britishers, who gave us the penal code and who boast of civilization to be on their side, consider grievous hurt a greater offence than that of murder or, waging war against the king?", he asked.

Another resolution condemning the police firing and lathi charges in Calcutta was also adopted.

SCARCITY DECLARED IN 799 VILLAGES IN AHMEDNAGAR DIST

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 799 villages in Ahmednagar District, from February 13.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8.30 Bismillah and Party 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 M. Siddiq 9.30 J. L. Ranade 10-0 Girijabai Kelekar 11.0 Hindustani Filmi Gane 11-30 Geet Three Gana 11-30 Geet Thee Gana 12-0 D. V. Paluskar.

12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.-0 Bismillah and Party 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 Bismillah and Party 5.15 Folk-Songs of Gujarat 5.45 Air Trio 5.55 Locals 6-0 Kavita-Vanchan (G) 6.15 Raag and Rasa 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Tulsidas Sharma 7-0 "Ao Kahani Likhen" 7.30 J. L. Ranade 8.0 Air Orchestra 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Reading from Classics 9.0 News in Hindustani 9.15 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 "Presented in Court" 10.0 Concerto Hour.

SIR J. COLVILLE'S BROADCAST

H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, will broadcast a talk on the food situation in the Province from the Bombay Station of A.I. R. on Wednesday (Feb. 20), at 9-40 p.m. It will be broadcast on wave-lengths of 244 and 89.15 metres.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The bullion market was fairly steady to-day with moderate business passing. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 147/14 and declined to Rs. 147/8 under moderate realising and steadied at Rs. 147/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 91/8.

Later on the market was quiet and Forward Silver declined to Rs. 146/12. After the close there was scattered buying and quotations was as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	90	0	0
Ready Silver	147	1	0
Forward Silver	147	1	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 448 for March delivery and advanced to Rs. 452 under active buying by professional operators. Short interest in March was also transferred to May and the market displayed good undertone.

The sharp rise of about 1/2 cent in New York cotton prices has left Indian cotton prices about 900 points behind in the face of scarcity of cotton. The official view may be anything in this connection but no power on earth can challenge the natural law of supply and demand.

March advanced to Rs. 453/12 and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. March	453	0	0
I.C.C. May	462	0	0
I.C.C. July	472	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	478	0	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 917 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	450/12	445/8	448
May	461/8	457	459/4
July	471/8	468/4	469/8
Sept.	478	474/12	476

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY February 16

Tata Ordinary 496-8; Tata Deferred 2827-8; Indian Iron 54-12; Steel Corpn of Bengal 45-8; Bombay Dyeing 2230; Central India 435; Century 955 Gokak 336-4; Kohinoor 686-4; Simplex 332; Andhra Valley 1860; Tata Hydro 217-8; Tata Power 1980; Associated Cement 289; Belapur 250; Bombay Burma (Old) 615.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Feb. 16.

Cocoanuts Raw 155, Dry 135, Cocoanut Oil 565, Copra Office 367/8, Dilpasand 385, Madrasnottam 450, Goodgooda 425, Pepper Wynaad 390, Country 375, Dry Ginger Chernad 350, Ernad 330, Coffee Robusta 85.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 15.

March	25.46+52
March highest	26.46+42
March lowest	26.00+06
May	26.46+45
July	26.46+41
October	26.23+24
December	26.17+22
January	26.15+21
March	26.13+21
Middling Spot	27.05+42

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	26.43+40
May	26.40+36
July	26.43+35
October	26.24+25
December	26.20+24
Middling Spot	26.10+41

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

July	26.17
March	26.10
May	26.14

N. Y. SILVER.

New York, Feb. 15.

United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70.3/4 cents.

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Charter Of Security For Journalists

TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH ON THEIR HARD LOT

Plea For Indian National News Service In Britain And America

END OF WAR HAS NOT REMOVED SHACKLES ON PRESS

ALLAHABAD, February 16. (A.P.I.): "Nothing short of a radical change of the Government and their policy will assure anything like the freedom of the press or freedom of information, which is necessary for peace in India, no less than world peace", declared Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh presiding over the fifth session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held in Allahabad on February 16.

Outlining the demands of the Indian newspapers he said: "We do not ask for a Royal Charter for the Press. We do, however, demand that the Press be not subjected to extraordinary pains and penalties, and that too at the whim and caprice of the Government and their officials. In other words, we demand that the Indian Press should be as free as the British Press is".

As remedy for the "Black-out" of Indian news in the British and American Press, Mr. Ghosh pleaded for the establishment of an Indian National News Service functioning in as many important centres in the U.S.A. and Britain as possible. The Indian Press collectively would have to "beard the lion in his own den" and there could be no better agency for this purpose than such a national news service, he remarked.

LOT OF WORKING JOURNALISTS

Dealing with the need for improving the lot of working journalists who "make a newspaper what it is", Mr. Ghosh observed "much as we appreciate journalism as a mission, we must not forget that even missionaries have to live, and nobody should grudge them if they want to live fairly comfortably."

He advocated a scheme for the working journalists on the lines of Britain's great Social Insurance Charter" which provided benefit for everyone, rich or poor, young or old, in sickness and in unemployment. Was it not possible for them, he asked, to assure a journalist who had seriously taken up the profession as his livelihood that so long as he worked he would be in the enjoyment of an adequate, graded salary, would have leave and sickness benefits, provident fund or pension in old age? Mr. Ghosh said that he would consider himself very fortunate if, during his tenure of office, he could do something to improve their lot."

SHACKLES STILL REMAIN.

Describing the present position of the Indian Press in reference to war time restrictions, Mr. Ghosh said as many as 113 war time ordinances had been replaced in whole or in part by Ordinance No. 1 of 1946. One of these was the Press Emergency Powers (Amendment) Ordinance. This might appear as very reassuring. And when they saw that wartime control over the press had been withdrawn to a large extent, they were tempted to feel that the irritating shackles on the press had at last been removed. But a close examination of the clauses of the repealing Ordinance would reveal that it was not all gold even though it glittered. The fact was that in most cases the substantive ordinances had been allowed to remain intact, though with certain amendments. It validated all and every act done under the ordinances. And what was more, it did not propose to afford relief to the sufferers from the previous ordinances. It did not propose to heal but promised that further inflictions would not be numerous or deadly in their effect as the ordinances it had amended.

To take away with one hand what had been given with the other had been the traditional policy of the powers that be in this country. They found the same spirit of niggardliness in the so-called repealing ordinance.

WAR CONTINUES

In the ordinary laws and in their peculiar ways the Government in this country had enough opportunity to black news and punish newspapers. The second world war came to an end in August. But the warlike spirit of the authorities do not desert them. As would appear from the action taken by them against certain newspapers in U. P., Bombay, Bihar and C. P. security was demanded under the Press Emergency Powers Act from the "National Herald" of Lucknow, "Sansar" of Benares, "Searchlight" of Patna, "Forum" of Bombay and from "Swadhimata" of Calcutta. The security deposit of "Nagpur Times" was forfeited in October 1945 and the editor of "Forum" in addition to having to deposit a security, was prosecuted on a charge of sedition. In all these cases the Press Emergency Powers Act was brought into requisition.

The Government were as unwilling to resort to the ordinary law and procedure to punish an alleged offender as they were during the war. Their reluctance to rely on judicial procedure was as acute as ever. Even now the flow of news was not free. The U. P. Press Conference recently brought to the notice of the Government instances of interference by district and telegraphic authorities with the despatch of news reports.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS

How these methods were responsible for the suppression under the D. I. Rules of news of the Bengal famine was well-known. The news could not, however, long be suppressed and soon the world came to know the horror of it. If this belated knowledge did not affect the war effort, earlier knowledge could not have made much of a difference. They were aware of the numberless instances of suppression of important reports simply for the reason that the big guns of the Secretariat took it into their heads that these would somehow prejudice the "good reputation" they enjoyed or do some harm somehow or somewhere of which they themselves had little or no idea. This led him to think that nothing short of a radical change of the Government and their policy would assure anything like the freedom of the press or freedom of information, which is necessary for peace in India, no less than world peace."

While admitting that internal press censorship had been largely removed and external press censorship, in so far as it sought to protect military secrets, had also been considerably relaxed, Mr. Ghosh said:

STRUGGLE AND PRESS

"I confess, however, that my mind is not easy. If as a result of the elections, the political deadlock is resolved and a National Government established, the press may breathe freely. But one does not know, if there is another struggle, the press will be the first victim in the same way as truth becomes the first casualty of war. We have seen that the quantum of freedom the press is allowed to enjoy is in inverse ratio to the strength of the national struggle. Now that the Congress and the country are not involved in a 'struggle', the press is being allowed a certain amount of latitude. During the war the Government had, in the name of the Defence of India, ruthlessly suppressed publication of news and views, that had not the remotest connection with any information that might be useful to the enemy or might in any way have precipitated a civil commotion. The great usefulness of the press, not only to the people but to the Government as well, has been finely expressed in the saying that the press is the 'peoples' Parliament always in Session.' Even when a struggle between the people and the Government is on, it is to the interest of the Government that excesses are not committed by their servants by way of reprisal or in the name of restoring law and order."

MEMORIES OF 1942

"For about a year or two following the wholesale arrest of Congress leaders in August 1942, inhuman atrocities were comitted on a mass scale at many places. The Government did not allow even factual news of these incidents to be published.

And the orders passed on some newspapers clearly directed that no news of the excesses committed by the police or the military were to be published. The Government were apparently so ashamed of the monstrosity of such orders that they required that the orders, in their text and substance, were not only not to be published, but not even to be referred to directly or indirectly.

The stories of these atrocities are now being published and they are terribly shocking. There has been no contradiction from the Government of the reports of these outrages committed by the agents of law and order in villages, in the prisons or in concentration camps. It is for you, gentlemen of the press, to devise ways and means for the protection of your legitimate rights even when there is a struggle on, although I think that upon a long view there can be no freedom of the press without a People's Government at the helm of affairs."

RETURN SECURITIES

Mr. Ghosh demanded that the Indian Press should be as free as the British Press and made the following suggestions for acceptance by the Government: Even before the war officially came to an end on April 1, the D. I. Rules as affecting the press should be withdrawn without any reservation; the Government should take initiative, as early as possible, in getting the Legislature to repeal the wartime ordinances or whatsoever might remain of those ordinances following upon the operation of Ordinance No. 1, 1945; initiative should also be taken in getting the Press Emergency Powers Act, the Princes Protection Act and similar other Acts repealed by the Legislature, in having the laws relating to s tion, contempt of court and the criminal Procedure Code suitably amended so that the laws affecting the Indian Press might be on a par with similar laws in the U.S.A., the U. K. and all other democratically organised countries: security deposits taken from newspapers and periodicals under the wartime ordinances or the Press Emergency Powers Act should be returned at once; all operations of the wartime ordinances should be declared null and void. The ban, wherever it might exist, on the publication of newspapers, articles, books or political writings should be lifted.

All leaflets, pamphlets etc. concerning India sponsored by the British Government or the Government of India without the knowledge or approval of the Indian Legislature, and published or distributed in the U.S.A. and the U. K. should be withdrawn forthwith and be no longer circulated till a National Government has been established in this country.

Until the wartime ordinances affecting the press had ben completely abrogated or the ordinary laws of the land suitably modified, prosecution against any newspapers or periodicals should be launched only after the matter had been placed before the relevant Press Advisory Committee and the paper concerned given an opportunity to explain matters. The same procedure should invariably be followed before a security deposit was demanded of any newspaper or its security deposit was forfeited.

CAPITALISM AND JOURNALISM

Welcoming the "almost phenomenal" development of the newspaper industry, both English and Indian, in recent times Mr. Ghosh pointed out that this had meant not only prosperity for the country, but increasing oportunity for honourable and useful employment for many of their countrymen who, otherwise, would be out of work." I know that the development of the newspaper industry has been viewed with misgivings by more or my esteemed fellow working journalists. They have expressed their apprehension that with the growth of capitalism in the newspaper industry, journalism wil cease to be a mission and that it will take the character more and more of a profession. I am aware of this, but I do believe that if we take timely action all together and in a team spirit, we can save Indian journalism from the fate that has overtaken American journalism which has come to be largely controlled by Newspaper Trusts and Cartels."

The war had enormously expanded the circle of the reading public. Now that the war was over, the question of questions for them, he said, was how to maintain and quicken the thirst for news which the war had created. It might not be possible for them, so long as the quota system continued, or the newsprint position did not improve, to take fully effective steps for increasing the circulation of their papers.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

In conclusion Mr Ghosh observed: "I have pleaded for the liberty of the press and for the minimum social amenities for those who serve it. When we fight for the liberty of the press we are fighting for the liberty of speech and of every other kind of liberty, political, social, religious and economic. It is only by our united efforts that we can protect the press from the assaults of a power-intoxicated bureaucracy. Even when the country will be free, I do not believe that all her problems will be automatically solved or that the press in particular will have no difficulties to overcome Party spirit and intolerance born out of it, even totalitarianism in another form, may emerge as a dan-

(Continued on Page 14)

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference

(Left to right): Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika"), President-elect of the Fifth session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, which met at Allahabad on Saturday; Mr. M. Subramanyam (Editor, "The Leader"), Chairman of the Reception Committee; and Pandit Mahipat Ram Nagar, General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

Move For Pan-Asiatic Press Conference

Only Guarantee For Freedom Of Fourth Estate In The East

Brelvi Appeals To Newspaper Proprietors For New Deal To Working Journalists

ALLAHABAD Feb. 16.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi the retiring President, proposing Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose to take the presidential chair of the A. I. N. E. C. and reviewing the work of the Conference said:—

This is the fifth session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. It was brought into being in 1940 when on the eve of the individual Satyagraha movement, the Government of India sought to control, muzzle and humiliate the Press in a manner familiarised to us by the Nazis and the Fascists. For the first time in its history, the entire Press of India, irrespective of its political affiliations, presented a united front and succeeded in preserving its liberties to the extent it was possible to preserve under the existing totalitarian system of Government. During the last few years, the Conference has grown from strength to strength and has won for itself an important place in the public life of the country, because by rendering invaluable service to the cause of the freedom of the Press, it has also rendered no mean service to the cause of the country's freedom. In fact, no one who has closely followed the course of events in our country during the last hundred years and more, will fail to realize that the history of the freedom movement in India has been to a large extent the history of the resistance offered by the Indian Press to the persistent efforts of an irresponsible bureaucracy to fetter and suppress it. And this accounts for the indisputed fact that not a few of the outstanding leaders of political India have been either great journalists themselves or have in some manner, been associated with the Press. I shall mention only a few names. Lokmanya Tilak, Surendra Nath Bannerji, Lala Lajpatrai, C. Y. Chintamani, A. Rangaswami Iyanger, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mahatma Gandhi have been no less eminent journalists than political leaders. Pherozeshah Mehta, Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das founded newspapers. And it is not surprising that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose association with the Press is well-known should inaugurate the Conference. It is as much a great honour to us as it is a proof—if proof were needed—of the indissoluble link between the cause of freedom of the Press and that of the country's independence. On your behalf and on my own I tender to him our grateful thanks for inaugurating this Conference and for the thought-provoking address he has just delivered.

INHERITOR OF GREAT TRADITION

This Conference being what it is no limit can be set to the service it can render to the cause of freedom of the Press and, through it, to that of the country. The responsibilities of carrying on the day to day work of the Conference which fell on me during the last two years, were both great and onerous. You renewed your confidence in me by re-electing me your President last year. I have endeavoured during the last two years to discharge the responsibilities of this high office as conscientiously as possible. Whether I have done my work in such a manner as to justify the confidence you reposed in me I leave to your judgment. And now I have a pleasant duty to perform and that is to invite Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose to take the Presidential Chair. As Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose has inherited a great tradition which he had considerably enriched by his own contribution. Like his famous predecessor, Motilal Ghose, he possesses a keen sense of humour which coupled with gentle and engaging manners has endeared him to all of us and which, I have no doubt, will stand him in good stead in the discharge of his responsibilities as our President.

CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY TO STAY

The last year witnesed the end of the second World War. This Conference came into being as a result of circumstances brought about by war. But the end of War need not mean the ending of the Conference or the Gentlemen's Agreement with Government which ushered in the consultative machinery. This Conference has come to stay, and I am glad Government agree with us that the consultative machinery should also stay. The Agreement has not been always observed by Government faithfully both in spirit and letter. Nor has the consultative machinery been given a fair trial in all provinces or always a fair deal wherever it has functioned. Nevertheless, both Government and ourselves have found the consultative machinery helpful, and I have no doubt under new popular and democratic Governments not only will it enable the Press to maintain its liberties and enlarge its power and influence but will also help Government in their effort to advance the bounds of knowledge, happiness and progress of the people and I say this with some confidence because the record of the Press as a whole has been a proud one during the last few years. It has on its part remained loyal to the Conference and to the spirit of the agreement with the Government made by it. If I may venture a criticism it is to say that in some provinces the Press has not adequately realized the power for good that this Conference and its constituent bodies can exercise and has not seized the opportunities available to it. The greatest good that, in my opinion, this Conerence and its various Committees have done is the fostering and strengthening of a feeling of comradeship among editors throughout the country. The growth of this feeling and the readiness to work together constitute an asset of incalculable value no less to the country than to the Press.

Last year, three representatives of the Committee of American Society of Newspaper Editors paid a flying visit to this country in connection with the movement for a guarantee of the freedom of the Press written into Peace treaties in definite and unequivocal language. This movement has our sympathy and support. But we cannot too strongly emphasize that for countries like India such a guarantee, even if embodied in peace treaties, will not be worth the paper on which it is written, unless the treaties themselves usher in the dissolution of imperialism just as the war has brought about the destruction of Nazism and Fascism.

PAN-ASIATIC PRESS CONFERENCE

In this connection may I refer to the suggestion recently made by Dr. Mustafa, a Teheran professor, about a Pan-Asiatic Union to maintain and defend the independence and sovereignty of all Asiatic countries which already possess independence and to help others which are endeavouring to obtain complete independence. Plans for an Asiatic Federation have been suggested by others including our distinguished guest, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. But Dr. Mustafa's plan for a Pan-Asiatic Union is important so far as we are concerned, because Dr Mustafa suggests that as a first step towards such a Union, a Conference should be held in which the entire Asiatic Press should participate. May I say that our Conference will be rendering a great service to the cause of freedom and peace if it takes the initiative in calling a Conference of Asiatic Press in the country?

One of the objects of our Conference is to represent the Press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations with Government. In this connection, may I venture to make a suggestion which, I think, will not be regarded as inopportune? A new Constitution will soon be made for independent India. If this Constitution is to provide for functional representation of some kind, I see no reason why the journalists, who, more than any other group of individuals, take day to day interest in the affairs of the country, should not be given such representation? This Conference, I suggest, should demand such representation for working journalists. I have no doubt Associations of Journalists all over the country will endorse this demand.

PAY AND PROSPECTS OF JOURNALISTS.

There is only one other subject to which I shall refer. In my presidential speech at the Madras session, referring to the first object of our Conference, the preservation of the high traditions and standards of journalism, I said that the object could be secured only, if the Press continued to attract to its service men who, in their mental or moral equipment, represented the best that our country produced and that the Press could not attract such men to its service unless it made it worth their while to work for it. As a result of the initiative taken by this Conference, some improvement in the economic condition of working journalists has been brought about during the last two years. But this improvement is not enough and is much less than what is due to the journalists. May I take this opportunity of making an appeal to newspaper proprietors to deal with this question promptly and generously, because on its satisfactory solution, depends largely the efficiency of the Press as a powerful instrument of national progress and the preservation of the traditions and standards of journalism at the highest level? A free India will afford the Press unprecedented opportunities of rendering manifold services to the people. We must, therefore, have the best of men and women to seize and utilize these opportunities. Not the least of the services which a Free Press can render to the country will be to wage a ceaseless war against the possibilities of a totalitarian regime taking root in a Free India

Now I request Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose to take the Presidential Chair. I need hardly assure him on your behalf as well as my own that he will have the fullest and heartiest co-operation from all of us during his tenure of office which, I have no doubt, will be rendered memorable by reason of the repeal by the democratic Government of Free India of all restrictive and repressive laws against the Press.

Continuance Of Consultative Machinery

Correspondence Between Government And President Of A. I. N. E. Conference

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15. (A.P.I.): The following correspondence which passed between Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India News Papers Editors' Conference and the Government of India, Information and Broadcasting Department, in connection with the question of continuance of the consultative machinery between the Government and the Press, the need for enlarging the scope of consultation, and the question of the Provincial Press Advisory Committees, was released to the Press today after a meeting of the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. at Vizianagram Hall, Allahabad:—

Brelvi's Letter

Letter from Mr. Brelvi to the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Department of Information and Broadcasting, dated December 31, 1945:—

Dear Sir,

"As you know, the meeting of the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. which was held at New Delhi on 15th, 16th and 17th December 1945 was specially called for the purpose of considering the question of the continuance or otherwise of what is called the "Delhi Agreement" entered into between the Government of India and the A. I. N. E. C. Before the meeting of the Standing Committee was held, Mr. J. N. Sahni, the Secretary of the Conference had, at my instance, informal discussions on the subject with Sir Akbar Hydari, Information Member, Sir Richard Tottenham, then Joint Secretary for the Home Department, his successor Mr Porter, Mr. Bozman and yourself. Mr. Sahni made a report of these discussions to the Standing Committee which considered the question. The trend of the discussions at the meeting of the Committee was embodied in a memorandum which was approved by the Committee, and copies of which were sent to you and also to the Home Department on the night of 15th inst. A copy is enclosed herewith, for reference. On the 16th inst. a deputation consisting of four members of the Committee and myself met the Information Member and yourself, at the residence of the former, when the memorandum was discussed and it was agreed that the consultative machinery should continue to function as before.

On 17th the Information Member, yourself and Mr. Porter were kind enough to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee, when there was a general discussion on the subject of the consultative machinery. In the course of my speech at the meeting, I drew attention to the genesis of the Delhi Agreement and referred to the communique issued by the Government of India on 11th November 1940, the operative portion of which reads as follows:—

"They (i. e. the Government of India) are further pleased to accept a suggestion that a small Advisory Committee of representatives of the Press, resident in Delhi, shall be set up to advise the Government on any matters affecting the Press, and they will recommend to Provincial Governments the constitution of similar advisory committees in the Provinces".

While this communique constitutes the basis of the agreement between the Government of India and the Conference and is comprehensive enough in regard to the functions of the Committee, on the need for enlarging the scope of consultation so as to include such subjects as Press Delegation abroad and Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the Press. In his reply to the discussions, the Information Member stated that he had no hesitation in accepting the proposal that the consultative machinery should be continued and its scope and functions enlarged. He also gave the assurance that in every way open to them—contact, suggestion and other means—the Government of India would advise Provincial Governments to see that the consultative machinery functioned in the provinces as vigorously as possible.

Mr. Porter agreed that the Standing Committee was the proper body to be consulted about all Press Legislation initiated by the Government and he also gave the assurance that he would do his best to promote the functioning of, and strengthen, the consultative machinery, and that the Standing Committee would have full access to and co-operation of, the Home Department in all matters affecting the Press. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Secretary of the Conference, pointed out that one of the objects of the Conference was:—"To represent in India in its relations with the public institutions and particularly in its relations with the Government and to set up committees which would act as liaison bodies between the Government and the Press as a whole (see Constitution of the Conference, Clause 12 D).

He also drew attention to the fact that the constitution of the Conference (copy of which I enclose herewith) was drafted in consultation with the Government of India had that the basic arrangement in regard to consultation between Government and the Press was embodied in the clause relating to the functions of the Standing Committee which reads as follows:—

"It (i.e. the Standing Committee) is a body to which any Provincial Press Advisory Committee, on the one hand, or the Government, on the other hand, may refer matters of importance or principle in which difficulties or disputes have arisen. Mr. Srinivasan added that the Government of India by implication had bound themselves that whenever there were any difficulties or disputes of any matters of importance or principle they would refer such matters to the Standing Committee. I make a special reference to this fact in order to draw attention to the desire expressed by the Standing Committee that, while the communique issued by the Government of India on November 11, 1940 would be the basis of

(Continued on Page 14)

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Continuance Of Consultative Machinery

(Continued from Page 13)

the consultative machinery itself, it should function in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Conference. In this connection, may I draw attention to Clause No 17 re: the Central Press Advisory Committee and 22 (re: Provincial Press Advisory Committees). The section relating to the Provincial Press Advisory. Committees lays down that that all nominations to the Press Advisory Committees and other similar bodies shall be made by the President who will be guided by the recommendations of the Standing Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee as the case may be. In the past some difficulties have arisen because the Governors of some provinces raised objections to the inclusion of the editors of newspapers in the Committee. I trust that in future the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution of the A.I.N.E.C. will be observed by the Provincial Governments The Provincial Press Advisory Committee will not be able to discharge their function of safeguarding rights of the Press unless they are bodies which are independent and their composition is by the Government. In conclusion, I trust that the Government of India will issue a press note on the lines of the communique of Nov. 11. Embodying the assurance given by the information member in his address to the Standing Committee and also take necessary steps to see that all Provincial Governors act in consultation with the Provincial Press Advisory Committees to be constituted in accordance with the constitution of the conference.

Yours Faithfully.

S. A. BRELVI.

Informal Talks

The Committee heard Mr. J. N. Sahni's report regarding informal talks with the Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Richard Tottenham, Mr. Porter, Mr. Bozman and Mr. Thapar. It appeared to the Committee from this report that the Government of India would like the present consultative machinery to continue, and even to see its functions enlarged. Government could not however, undertake to speak on behalf of all Provincial Governments since they would be more and more autonomous in the near future.

But Government would be prepared to recommend the continuance of the consultative machinery to them. The Committee also heard the views of various Provincial Committees and individual members which generally favoured the continuation of the consultative machinery. The Committee further considered as to what should be the matter which should be brought up before the consultative bodies in the future. The Committee desired the Government to refer to their communique of 10th November 1940 which lays down the basis of the gentleman's agreement between the Government and the A.I.N.E. C. and states that the Government would refer anything relating to the Press to the consultative bodies (I have not got the relevant paragraph handy at the time of dictating this note and will send to you the the same tomorrow). The Committee felt that this communique has comprehensive enough and could be considered as a fair basis for determining the subjects that may come up for consultation. Regarding liaison, the Committee felt that it would be for Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces to decide the best medium of liaison keeping in view the existing machinery of the A.I.N.E.C. The Committee wished to point out that as in the past, more will depend on conventions which may be established to suit peace time conditions, just as the working of the consultative machinery during the war depended for its success so much on conventions established during war time.

Regarding travelling allowance for members of the Standing Committee attending the meeting of the Standing Committee, the Committee felt that the practice should be discontinued except on any special occasion when a meeting of the Standing Committee is required to be called in response to a desire expressed by the Government.

Government's Reply

The following is the reply from Mr. P. N. Thapar, Secretary, Government of India, Department of Information and Broadcasting, dated Feb. 6, 1946

Sir,

Please refer to your official letter dated December 31, 1945 and your D. O. letter dated February 2, 1946 regarding the continuance of the consultative machinery between the Government and the Press.

2. As you have seen the press communique on the subject, you are aware that the Government have expressed their view that a useful purpose would be served by the continuance in being of the consultative machinery, and their intention to continue consultation with the Press by means of the Central Press Advisory Committee.

3. The Government of India have addressed the Provincial Governments recommending to them the continuance of Press Advisory Committees set up during the war or the establishment of such committees where they do not at present exist.

4. With regard to the point raised in para 3 of your letter of December 31, 1945 the Government agree that the scope of consultation may be enlarged so as to include such subjects as press delegations abroad and legislation directly or indirectly affecting the Press.

5. With regard to the point raised in para 6 of your letter of December 31, 1945 Government agree that the consultative machinery should function in accordance with the constitution of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference. On the specific point of nominations however, Government stress the importance of Press Advisory Committee being genuinely representative. They point out that the onus of selecting genuinely representative members is on the President, and that no Government can be expected to seek advice from a bady which they not consider represents their Provincial Press adequately. In other words it is for the President to produce Provincial Committees in which the Provincial Governments can repose confidence as being fully representative.

6. With regard to the question of travelling allowances, Government will be prepared to pay travelling allowances, on the same basis as before only in the event of a meeting of the Standing Committee being called at Government's request.

Charter Of Security For Journalists

(Continued from Page 12)

ger to the press. We will, therefore have to exercise constant vigilance as the price for liberty. The team spirit that was evident among Indian newspapers as a whole has been our great asset. Let us not incontinently dissipate that asset in the false belief that now that the war is over, it will be all smooth sailing for us. I plead for unity now and unity for ever."

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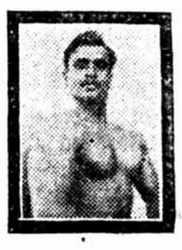

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Film News And Views

NEWS

"KRISHNA SUDAMA" ON THE SETS

National Artists' forthcoming production is described as 'dreamland, wonderland, fairyland.' Let us hope that, at this rate, it does not become 'sleepyland' as well.

The settings for this picture have been designed by Hariprasad Jani. The music is composed and conducted by Sham Babu under the supervision of Govindrao Tembe.

"Krishna Sudama" will bring many new faces to the screen who, however, will be supported by veterans such as Sulochana and Dulari.

The shooting of the film is said to be proceeding at 'break-neck' speed. That's all very well so long as nobody breaks his or her precious neck.

*

MAYOR ATTENDS "MUHURUT" OF "RASILI"

Dr. D'Souza, the Mayor of our City, performed, on February 6, the opening ceremony of Jayabharat Pictures' new film "Rasili."

Mr. C. L. Maheshwari, a director of the Company, remarked, in the course of his speech, on the important place that films had come to occupy in national and personal life.

The Mayor, replying, observed that the invitation to him to inaugurate this function, had, in a sense, honoured the Chair he occupies. He suggested that the Company should, in its films, deal with the problems of the common man.

*

VIJAY BHATT'S NEXT

Prakash Pictures' ace-director, Vijay Bhatt, is to leave aside his crowns and robes and all the paraphernalia of bygone ages, in his new picture which is described as 'a social subject with revolutionary backgrounds.'

The 'muhurut' of this production took place on Wednesday, February 6.

"Samaj Ko Badal Dalo" is the present title of this Prakash film. In "Bharat Milap", "Ram Rajya" and "Vikramaditya", Bhatt proved himself a very capable person for resurrecting legendary ghosts and breathing life into them. Let us hope his skill will stand him in good stead when dealing with modern characters.

Meanwhile, it is a pity that Prakash Pictures appear to have given up their plans of putting the life of Buddha on the screen.

VIEWS

Swastik: 4th Week

LAND OF WOMEN

Acharya Art Productions' latest offering PARISTAAN is a hilarious skit on extreme femininism. It presents a bevy of women who immure themselves in a place from which is barred the chief object of their hatred: Man. However, the ruling passion triumphs in the end, and it is precisely the most ardent man-hater who falls a prey to the virile charms of a member of the opposite sex.

Mahesh Kaul's direction of this diverting theme, shows understanding spiced with wit.

Anjali Devi and Pahari Sanyal share stellar honours in a cast that includes Ranjit Kumari, Mona Chatterji and Sunalini Devi.

Here is a picture for lovers of mirth.

*

Majestic: 3rd Week

A TALE OF SLAVERY

W. Z. Ahmed's GHULAMI, portrays the vicissitudes—political, social, economic—through which Indians had to pass in Japanese-occupied Burma. The photoplay is, actually, an indictment of slavery and sets out to prove that it debases the conqueror as much as the conquered.

Renuka Devi stars opposite Masud and Parvez. David gives one of his able characterisations; so also does Rajkumari Shukla.

"Ghulami" was directed by Mohan Wadhawani. It contains the music of S. K. Pal.

Here is the right picture for those who can face up to reality.

*

Minerva: 8th Week

A PANCHOLI HIT

Pancholi Pictures' DHAMKI, has proved a great favourite among audiences. It is a detective thriller pure and simple with a thread of romance running through it. It certainly breaks new ground in Indian films inasmuch as it does not sidetrack from the main issue into bypaths or slap-stick comedy and heavily-laden tragedy.

Ragini, the Pancholi favourite, has a handsome male lead in Alnasir. The directorial handling of the intriguing theme has been well carried out by Ravindra Dave. Pundit Amarnath composed the musical score for "Dhamki."

JINNAH MEETS CASEY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, met Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, this morning at the Government House.

Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor-Designate of Bengal who takes office on the 19th February was also present at the meeting for a few minutes.

Mr. Jinnah arrived at 10-30 at the Government House and left after the meeting just before 12 noon (Bengal Time). The interview lasted about 90 minutes.

CALCUTTA ALMOST NORMAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): Calcutta is almost normal to-day, following the disturbances earlier in the week.

Tram service has been resumed and all other transport services in the city are functioning. Military pickets stationed at various point were withdrawn last night in view of the improved conditions.

Military and police patrols however continue. To-day's race meeting is being held and shops are open.

RAJEN BABU BETTER

PATNA, Feb. 15. (A.P.I.): The condition of Dr. Rajendra Prasad who had an attack of asthma very recently is much better now according to a telephonic message received here from Jamshedpur.

DUTCH OFFER UNACCEPTABLE

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuter): The terms offered to the Sjahrir Government are not satisfactory even to moderate Indonesians, says the current issue of the "New Statesman and Nation."

The 'Statesman' adds that the Dutch advised by the British will almost certainly have to go further if they are to persuade Indonesian opinion to accept the proposals.

TRUMAN REPUDIATES REPORT

Never Said He Didn't Want To Run For Presidentship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. (Reuter): President Harry Truman to-day flatly denied a report published earlier this week that he had said in a private conversation that he does not intend to run for presidentship in the 1948 election.

Speaking at a Press Conference, President Truman said the first time he heard any such idea was when he read reports on this question in the press.

The Correspondent who had originally written the story then directly asked President Truman whether he did or did not intend to engage in the next Presidential contest. President Truman's reply was that he would make that decision when the time came in 1942. He was more concerned at the present with getting through 1946 rather than 1948.

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GOVERNOR MUDIE MUST BE RECALLED

(Continued from Page 7)

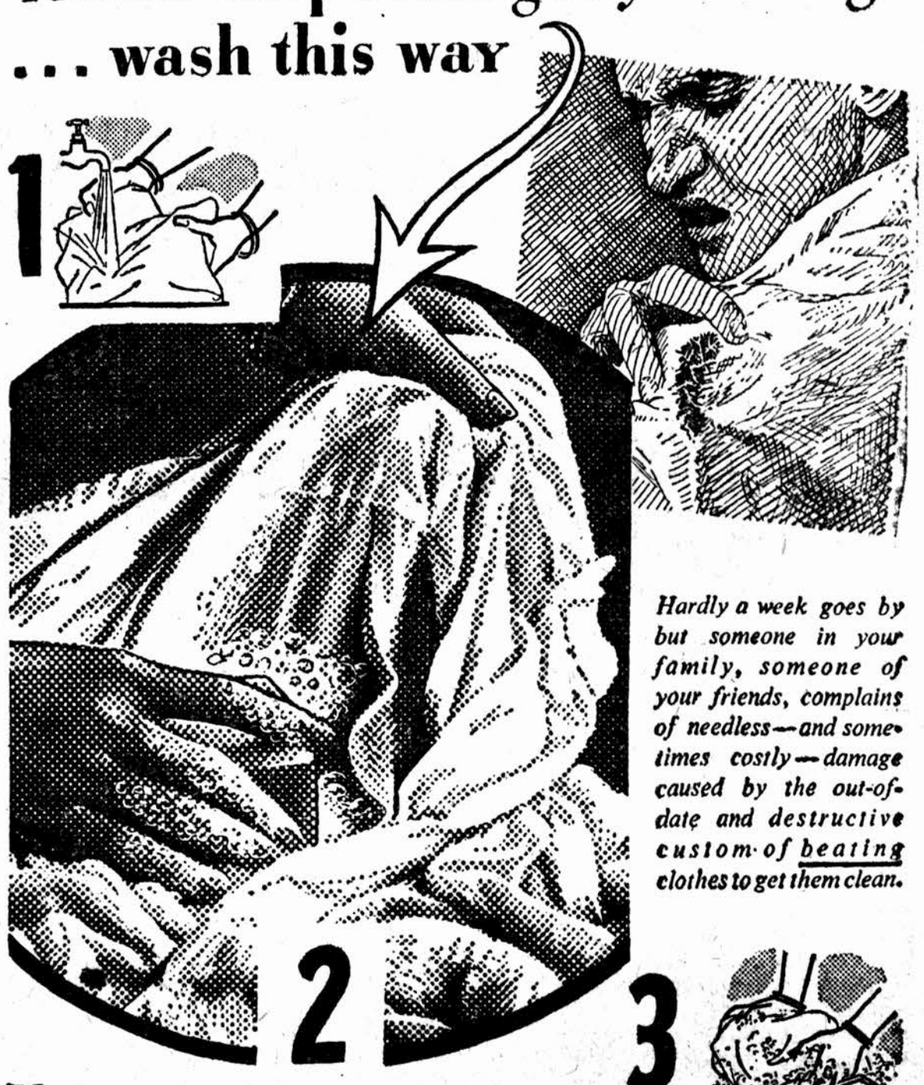
nities laid down in the Instructions the Sind Governor has gone out of his way in refusing to recognise them by trying to fill in the two posts of Ministers reserved for minorities by Muslims. This is an instance which calls for an adequate explanation by the Governor and the Secretary of State for India should immediately interest himself.

RECALL HIM

The New Governor who should have started his regime with clean slate, open mind, and constitutional procedure as required of him under the Instruments of Instructions, has acted illegally and therefore in my opinion he should be recalled by His Majesty the King. The King has charged him to perform certain duties faithfully, and when a Governor acts quite different to those he is not worthy of retaining his office for one moment.

The new elections took place, the new Governor was appointed and it was expected that the new Governor would start his career with a new slate conducive with introduction of good and benefit measures of the province. He has acted wrongly and hurt the hearts of lacs of people of this province. A head of the province who has acted illegally cannot be expected to do any good to the province and the sooner he is recalled it is better for the province and her people.

You can stop *"damage-by-beating"* ... wash this way



Hardly a week goes by but someone in your family, someone of your friends, complains of needless—and sometimes costly—damage caused by the out-of-date and destructive custom of beating clothes to get them clean.

YES, if you follow the method illustrated by these numbered pictures and described in the instructions which follow, you can *rely* on being able to get clothes beautifully clean without any risk of harming them.

(1) Thoroughly soak the garment to be washed — it makes no difference whether you do it under a tap or in a tub or tank or stream.

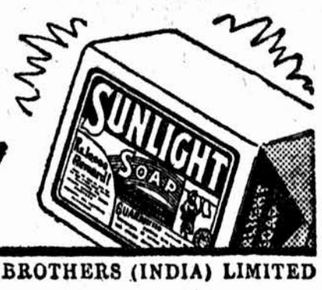
(2) When you've made the garment very wet, rub Sunlight Soap all over it (rub Sunlight very generously on the dirtiest parts).

(3) Knead the soapy garment gently but thoroughly. *Don't beat it.* Just knead (in the way you knead dough when making chappatis), squeezing the soapy lather right into and through the texture of the cloth. There's no need for the cloth to be rubbed hard, or roughly handled at all. ***Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will gently lift out all the dirt— if you make sure, by thorough kneading, that Sunlight's "self-acting" lather reaches all the dirt. The "live" soap in this energetic lather loosens dirt almost as soon as it touches it— detaches the dirt from the cloth, and absorbs it into the lather so that when you rinse the cloth free from lather you rinse it free from dirt.***

(4) Rinse the garment free from the lather — which now contains the dirt.

Clothes washed this gentle Sunlight way last much, much, longer.

SUNLIGHT SOAP SAVES CLOTHES



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Congress Lead In Punjab Elections

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ RETURNED ON LEAGUE TICKET

LAHORE, Feb. 16 (API): The results of seven more constituencies of the Punjab Assembly have been announced to-day. Of these five have been won by the League and one by the Unionist Party, while an Independent Sikh has been returned from the Lahore West Sikh Constituency, defeating both the Congress and the Akali Panthic candidates. Begum Shah Nawaz, ex-member of the Defence Council of India is one of the two Muslim women returned on the League ticket.

There was a keen contest between the League and the Unionist Party in the Lahore Tehsil Muhammadan Constituency which has returned Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbasn, a prominent member of the Unionist Party by a mojority of 749 votes.

With 29 results so far known the party position is as follows:—

Congress 12; Muslim League 7; Unionist Party 7 (with Malik Khizar Hyat occupying two seats); European 1; Anglo-Indian 1; Independent Sikh 1; Total 29.

Begum Shah Nawaz (League) and Begum Tassaduq Hussain (League) have been declared elected to the Punjab Assembly from the outer Lahore and Inner Muhammedan Women's Constituencies.

The following are the results: Inner Lahore Mohammedan; Salma Begum Tassaduq Hussain (League) 2,073; Rashid Latif Baji (Sitting Member—Independent) 536; Outer Lahore Mohammedan: Jahanmana Begum Shah Nawaz (League); Kursheed Begum (Ahrar) 72; Zainab Bibi (Independent) one.

Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash (Unionist) has been declared elected to the Punjab Assembly from Lahore Tehsil Muhammedan Constituency.

The following is the result:

Nawab Sir Muzafar Ali Khan (Unionist) 5,405; Rashid Ahmd. (League) 4,656; Khan Bahadur Inayatulla (Independent) 9 votes; Mohd. Yaqub (Independent) 3 votes.

Mohd. Rafiq (League) has been declared elected from outer Lahore Muhammedan Constituency.

The following is the result: Mohd. Rafiq (League) 13,053; Mohd. Din (Independent) 122.

Sardar Sardul Singh (Independent) has been declared elected from the Lahore West Sikh Constituency.

The following is the result: Sardar Sardul Singh (Independent) 5,416; Sardar Karnail Singh (Panthic) 4,806; Sardar Jwala Singh (Congress) 3,413; Sardar Tehlsingh (Communist) 587; Sardar Darbara Singh (Independent) 2; Sardar Gurdial Singh (Independent) 1. The four last-named candidates have forfeited their securities.

Malik Wazir Mohammed (League) has been declared elected from the Inner Lahore Muhammadan Constituency.

The following is the result: Malik Wazir Mohammed (League) 9,802; K. B. Malik Mohd. Din (Independent) ,1422; Sardar Mohd Saeed (Independent) 25.

CONGRESS' BIG LEAD IN N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 16 (API): One more Congress Candidate Zarin Khan has been declared from Mardan District Baizai Constituency.

The following is the result: Zarin Khan (Congress) 6,792; Ghulam Mohd (Independent) 3,667; Mohd. Akbar (League) 2,761; Mohd. Amin (Independent) 1,198.

The latest party position is as follows: Congress 29; League 15; Nationalist Muslims 2; Akali 1.

Two Muslim League nominees and one Congress Candidate have been declared elected to the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly.

The following are the results: The Upper Pakhli Mohammedan Constituency: Abdul Qayum Khan Swati (Congress) 1,987 votes. Sarbuland Khan (League) 1,863 votes, Ghulam Ghaus (Ahrar) 1,530 votes, Salman Farsi (Khaksar) 270 votes and Umar Farouq (Independent) 16 votes.

The Lower Pakhli Mohammedan Constituency: Ali Gohar Khan (League) 2,653; Malik Mir Azam (Independent—1,367). Ayub Khan (Congress—1,322). Mohd. Umar (Ahrar—1,007). Meh'ab Gul (Khaksar—177).

The Tanawar Mohammedan Constituency: Mohd. Farid, the Khan of Bir (League—2,721). Nur Elahi Khan (Congress) 1,657. Wali Mohd. (Jamiat-ul-Ulema—1,375). Mohd. Farid Soha (Independent—1,126). Sarwar Khan (Independent—651). Allahdad (Khaksar—298).

Netaji Drew Strength From '42 Movement

ADVENTURE OF INDIAN JOURNALIST

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The story of how an unofficial messenger of the 1942 movement reached Burma and contacted Sjt. Rash Behari Bose and later Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is now revealed.

Mr. Tilak, M.A., who hails from Rawalpindi and who was working as a journalist-cartoonist in Calcutta and New Delhi in 1941-42, crossed over to Burma in September 1942 after starting the underground daily "Do or Die" in Calcutta. He was accompanied by Mr. Krishan of Ferozepur, on his adventure.

Reaching Rangoon, he apprised the late Sjt. Rash Behari of the prevailing temper and mood of the Indian struggle. Mr. Tilak particularly impressed upon him the necessity of warning the Japanese of the attitude of India—her sanguine determination of driving out the British and of resisting any other foreigner having sinister designs on India's freedom and sovereignty. Very soon, Mr. Tilak's bold opinions and their blunt and fearless expression earned him the Japanese prison cell.

With the emergence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in East Asia in 1943, Mr. Tilak was released and was allowed to see Netaji. He gave to Netaji an analytical survey of events in India since the latter's disappearance from India. Netaji was assured that his action had been fully endorsed by his countrymen and his uncompromising stand against British Imperialism had been unequivocally vindicated by the clarion call of Gandhiji for "Quit India" and "Do or Die". Mr. Tilak further assured Netaji that India regarded him as a fitting symbol and representative of the popular Indian will for Freedom. Netaji was strengthened in his resolution and fighting capacity by a clear appreciation of the August '42 movement, about whose broad-basedness and intrinsic solidity he was fully convinced.

Mr. Tilak later worked as the Director of Rangoon Radio Station of the Indian Independence League and in 1944 as Secretary to the Ministry of Manpower in the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. He was released on February 10.

Indian Press Should Think More Of The Villager

(Continued from Page 9)

The freedom of the press, we are told, is nothing more, and it should also be nothing less than the freedom of the citizen", said Mr. Subramanayan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates.

He said, one of the fundamental principles of British Jurisprudence, as practised in the home country and not in less fortunate Empire beyond Suez, is that every man is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty, in a court of law. But in India the presumption is one of guilt and not of innocence. The basis of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act is the right to ask for security when an Editor comes forward to make the declaration that he is bringing out a paper. The procedure is analogous to asking the expectant mother to enter into a security bond before ushering into the world her first born. The babe may be a dear little angel but it is the potentialities of the future criminal which a benign Government sees in its cherub face.

REPEAL VEXATIOUS LAWS

Now that the war is over and the restrictions under the D.I.R. will soon disappear, it is time that the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference took upon itself the task of securing the repeal of vexatious press laws like the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act and the Princes' Protection Act. It is impossible for a free press to function so long as the Government reserve to themselves powers to demand and forfeit securities without recourse to due process of law. Apart from such legislation limiting the right of freedom of expression, it is a clear usurpation of the functions of the judiciary by the Executive. The assumption of such extraordinary powers may, perhaps, be justified in times of emergency but cannot become part of the law of the land in normal times.

Mr. Subramaniam added: "We may not be a well-organised profession but in this conference we have the means by which we can resist the onslaughts on the press by the Government. Rightly or wrongly the law places the responsibility for publication on the Editor and so long as we accept that responsibility the discretion as to what should or should not be published must be left to us. No attempt should be made to influence that discretion by threats of coercive action.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Referring to the economic conditions of journalists, Mr. Subramaniam felt there were an infinite variety of questions which the Conference could take up in attempting to raise the standard of journalism and the profession as a whole. The Conference and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society had done something to improve the economic condition of working journalists. A great deal more remained to be done and he was sure that neither the Conference nor the Society would shirk their responsibilities in the matter. But side by side with improvement in the salaries paid to working journalists it must be their aim to raise their efficiency as workers.

He asked, apart from the general qualifications which a working journalist must possess—these are becoming more rigorous day by day—will not a systematic training in Universities and in Departments of Journalism make them better equipped for their career? If the Conference is interested in raising the standard of journalism in the country, this is a problem which it cannot shirk.

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Allied to it is the question of evolving a code of professional conduct for members of the profession. The U. P. Press Conference took up this question recently but it is clear that this is a problem which must be dealt with on an All-India basis and not on a provincial basis.

Concluding Mr. Subramaniam appealed to the Editors assembled that they should not become so deeply engrossed in the problems created by Governmental repression as to ignore the other aspect of raising the level of the profession.

Pandit Nehru's Speech

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating the Conference, reminded the Editors of the heavy responsibilities that lay on their shoulders in purveying news which contained not only the truth but the whole truth. He regretted that much of the social and economic conditions that prevailed in the villages and rural areas and many other problems that faced the common man in India were ignored by the Press, while only statements and speeches delivered by political leaders were featured by it. By ignoring the conditions and needs of the masses in India the Press was not depicting a picture of the whole of India.

WARNING AGAINST COMBINES

Pandit Nehru warned the Press in India to guard against big combines starting a chain of papers and dictating policies detrimental to the interests of the country. He said that due to these big combines, newspapers lost their individuality and even the sanctity which every paper was expected to guard so zealously. He also urged the Editors to avoid distortion and suppression of news. He said that every item which had news value, irrespective of politics or party, should be given in a truthful manner. He deprecated any sense of fear in a newspaper office to tell the truth.

Pandit Nehru recalled in this connection the suppression of news of the Nazi party in the German Press and of the Bengal famine in the Indian Press. A paper suppressing news or distorting news fell in the estimation of the public, added Pandit Nehru. He exhorted the Editors not to be carried away by outside influences or by governmental authority. He also asked the Government in this connection to give complete freedom as regards news to the Press in India so that they may be able to maintain a high standard or integrity.

Pandit Nehru felt that the future of Indian journalism lay with the Indian language newspapers. He advised in this connection that transmission of news should also take place in Hindustani. He ridiculed the practice prevalent these days in many Indian language papers of a speech delivered in Hindustani being translated in English and from this translation its being again translated in Hindustani to be published in the Indian language papers. This, he said, marred the efficiency of Indian language papers and held them back from giving a true report.

Pandit Nehru felt that the present news service in India was not admirably organised. He advised the Press in India to start foreign news service, not in competition with any existing foreign news service, but as a supplementary one, purveying news from all over the world, especially the Middle East, Asia, China and the South-East Asia countries. He also felt that if there was not enough capital available, this foreign news service could be started in a few selected places in Asia, Middle East or South-East Asia countries and then later developed as finances improved.

BENARES RESENTS 50 P. C. CUT IN WHEAT RATION

BENARES, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): Complete hartal is being observed in Benares today to demonstrate public dissatisfaction against the 50 per cent reduction in wheat ration. The students in all the educational institutions abstained from attending their classes. All political parties have joined in observance of hartal and to demand restoration of full ration. No public vehicle is plying on hire in the city. Passengers coming from outstations are experiencing great inconvenience.

AUSTERITY CAMPAIGN IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): In view of the food shortage, the United Provinces Government have promulgated Restriction of Food Consumption Order which lays down that "no person may entertain with food either at his own house or at any other place more than 25 persons in all on any one day." The order prohibits the serving, at a meal in a catering establishment, or provided by a caterer of more than three courses.

PUNJAB EXPORTS 7,77,000 TONS OF FOODGRAINS

LAHORE, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government despatched to the deficit provinces 6,80,000 tons of foodgrains from March 1, 1945 to the beginning of February 1946, says a press note issued by the Punjab Government, contradicting a report that the Punjab which usually exports between seven and nine lakhs tons of foodgrains every year to other provinces has sent out only five lakhs tons since March 1945.

In addition, the press note adds, it is calculated that about 97,000 tons of foodgrains was moved to the non-rationed area of Delhi Province under free trade. The total exports from the Punjab, therefore, are in the border of 7,77,000 tons and not five lakhs tons.

AUSTRALIANS SPEED UP TO SHIP WHEAT TO INDIA

CANBERRA, Feb. 16 (U.P.A.): Australian Prime Minister, Mr. J. B. Chifley, today agreed to speed up internal transport to seaports in order to ship 150,000 tons of Australian wheat to India. Australia will also make an effort to send India an additional 50,000 tons during April and May.

It is understood the Indian wheat was a portion of the quota allocated to Britain. Indian High Commissioner Paranjpye urged Chifley to increase the Indian quota.

Paranjpye gave Chifley a graphic picture of the threatened Indian famine, and said unless two million tons of foodgrains were imported prior to April 30, widespread death would be inevitable.

SIND'S SPECIAL OFFICERS TO TACKLE FOOD PROBLEM

KARACHI, Feb. 16 (A.P.I.): Mr M H. Sufi, I.C.S, and Mr Evans have been appointed Special Officers in connection with the food situation for Northern and Southern Sind, respectively.

SITUATION NORMAL IN MEERUT

MEERUT, Feb. 16. (A.P.I.): One of the injured in yesterday's police firing died in hospital early this morning. The situation is normal. The authorities have taken every precaution to meet any untoward occurrence. Most of the shops remained closed today.

R. A. F. BEAT R. N.

TWICKENHAM, Feb. 16. (Reuter): The result of the inter-services Rugby match: Royal Navy, six points, Royal Air Force 9 points.

At halftime: R.N. 0, R.A.F. 9.

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY'

The Terror

VI

BY ASOK MEHTA

When earth-shaking, sky-rending events occur, violence is inevitable—it is the midwife of such changes. In the "Mutiny" both sides waded through a sea of violence. Sanity and humanity would suggest the drawing of a veil over the ugly scenes, the bitter memories. No hands were clean and none need have been, thrown up in horror. Unfortunately, English historians' accounts of the "Mutiny" are a monotonous chant of atrocity-stories. So loud and insistent is the chorus that one is driven to point out "The Other Side of the Medal" It is then realised that there was much in the Mutiny for Indians to resent and for Englishmen to regret.

When the volcano erupted, these near the crater were caught in the lava. The British have preserved them as petrified monuments: a Pompeii effect to indict a great nation British atrocities, on the other hand, have been glossed over and pushed into oblivion. They, however, remain embedded in the sub-conscious mind of Indians, silently and mysteriously influencing their thoughts and emotions. Reluctantly we are compelled to cast a glance at the gruesome scenes.

HUNDRED FOR ONE

To kill the English was a part of the rebel plans. At many places,e.g., Delhi, the "Mutiny" began with their slaughter. They fell like chaff before the scythe of the rebel's reaper. Much of this slaughter, including the unhappy events at Cawnpore, would not have occurred but for the savage and indiscriminate terror unleashed by the rulers. For every European killed, Indians have paid with a hundred lives but history brands them as murderers! History is verily a coquette with her cap cocked at the victors.

It cannot be gainsaid that the killing wass tarted by the Indians. Why did they do it? The slaughter of women and children cannot be explained, much less excused. It has eft an indelible blot on our escutcheon. The men were killed because it was not easy to intern them, and it was impossible to push them across the frontier. To drive them out of a district was to add to the anxieties of the neighbouring ones. On the other hand, gibbeted bodies of the once all-powerful officers offered the mass of people indubitable proof of the overthrow of British authority. In revolutionary times particularly, seeing is believing!

The British counter-terror, when all the factors are taken into cond sideration, was out of all proportion to the needs of the hour and exceeded all bounds. Some of their measures were natural and legitimate such as the exaction of full revenue from re-occupied provinces, imposition of heavy fines on refractory areas, e.g., Rs. 300,000 on Cawnpore. But other measures were insensate and indiscriminate. In Jhansi to avenge the slaughter of seventy-five Englishmen, 5,000 Indians were put to death on the reconquest of the town; and the soldiers were instigated to plunder the place for a whole week. (For an eye-witness' account of the sack of Jhansi and the man-hunt organized there by the British army, read Vishnu Godase Varsaiker: **"Maza Pravas"**. In Delhi, the death of a few Europeans was avenged by shooting, killing, hanging and blowing off 26,000 Indians.

REVENGE WITH VENGEANCE

Townsmen and villagers alike fell victims to the blood-lust. One unforgettable exploit is that of Frederick Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. The troops stationed at Lahore mutinied and killed two European officers. The vengeance wreaked on the Sepoys is best described in Cooper's own words: "About 150 having thus been executed, one of the executioners swooned away and a little respite was allowed. Then proceeding the number had arrived at 237, when the district officer was informed the reminder refused to come out of the bastion, where they had been imprisoned temporarily a few hours before..... The doors were opened, and behold. Uneonsciously the tragedy of Holwell's black-hole had been enacted. ..... Forty-five bodies dead from fright, exhaustion, fatigue, heat, and partial suffocation, were dragged out into the light." (F. Cooper: **"The Crisis in the Punjab)**.

There neve was a black-hole at Calcutta outside Holwell's inebriated imagination. Cooper's exploit, therefore, remains without a precedent.

Little boys who were guilty of nothing more than waving the rebel flag were summarily executed. A batch of twelve men were hanged on the nearest trees because the men's faces were "turned the wrong way" when they were met on the march by British soldiers. "Neill's Fusiliers killed every native whom they could catch" and knew no ruth or mercy,—they slaughtered nearly 6,000 persons in Allahabad alone!! Many districts of the N. W. P. after Renaud's forces had passed through them, looked like a vast and dreary wasteland dotted with the charred ruins of ravaged villages. Worse than the physical tortures were the mental and spiritual tortures inflicted on the sensitive people of Hindustan. Physical violence heals and is forgotten but mental and spiritual tortures sink deep and form complexes that are not easy to eradicate.

PRESTIGE AT ALL COST

The atmosphere of fear, dismay and despair that the terror created is caught in words of quivering pathos and hunting melody in a famous poem of Ghalib that begins as follows:—

Koi ummeed bar nahin aati—
Koi Soorat Nazar nahin aati,
Maut ka ik din Mayyan hai—
Neend ki yoon rat bhar nahin aati.

Why did the British run amock like that? It was partly the excitement of the war, heightened by the thirst for revenge. But mainly it was the rage and horror at the despised natives rising against the Imperial race. The Englishman was furious at seeing the foot of the partridge red with the blood of the hawk! "The character and position of the ruling race," Sir Henry Lawrence had said, "must be maintained at all hazards." This terrible vengeance was wreaked, as Rice Holmes candidly admits, "not so much for the physical sufferings of their kindred as for their humiliation by an inferior race." (T. Rice Holmes: op. cit. 110). Thus "humiliation by an inferior race" put the British in an implacable mood. Their sneering attitude is well brought out in a saying that was then popular: "Peafowl, partridge and **Pandies** rose together—the last affording the best sports."

British calumnies have stained our crimes with a deeper crimson than they deserved, and their apologists have sought to bleach their own dark and glory deeds. The injustice and anguish rankle in the depths of our hearts. "People change, and smile, but the agony abides."

(**Pandies**: The rebel sepoys were called **Pandies** after Maugal Pande who fired the first shot of the Mutiny.

(Copyright).

A Greek scholar, visiting a woman's college in the United States, was asked whether he would do the institution the compliment of translating their college motto into Greek. He agreed, and asked what the motto was.

It was placed before him, and he read the words: "Pep without purpose is piffle."

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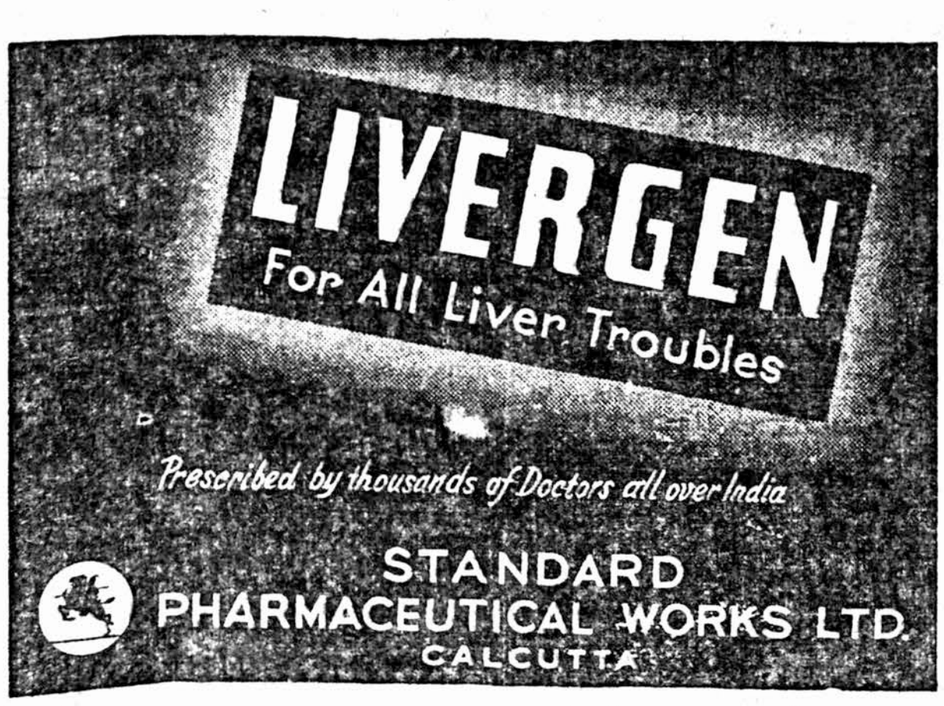

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OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN**.

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STEADY..... PULL

A novel feature in the Bengal Club Athletic meet was the tug of war wherein the fair ones heaved.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 8)

sign—but the top-notchers do not seem to be forging ahead fast enough. Only five of the old records were overhauled at Bangalore We must give full credit to Jim Vickers, Baldev Singh and Banoo Gazdar of Bombay, and Somnath and Sadhu Singh of Patiala for setting up five new records in 110 metres hurdles, javelin throw, 50 metres sprint, hammer throw and 5,000 metres walk respectively. But greater efforts need to be made to increase the pace of improvement, so that we may reach the world standard at no distant date. In this respect adequate help and expert guidance need to be supplied by the provincial and state associations. The athletes by their own exertions try to do their best. But lack of knowledge of the proper technique prevent them from attaining the skill which they might easily gain under sound training.

PATIALA TO THE FORE

Then there is another question which demands the serious attention of all the provincial bodies, and that is to place their team under expert managership. What I want to stress here is that mere achievement of skill is of little avail if it is not judiciously maintained and used to best advantage at the right moment. Ignorance and indiscipline mar the chances of success. I have no doubt that some of the Bombay's athletes would have fared much better if they had the advice and control they badly needed.

I do not for a moment suggest that they could have wrested the Men's Championship from Patiala which the latter so worthily retained. Their superb physical fitness and excellent training paved the way for carrying away all the long distance and most of the field events. While Chota Singh won the Marathon Race, Gurbachan Singh made his mark in 3000, 5000, and 10,000 metres. They were fine feats indeed.

HELPFUL GUIDANCE

What I wish to point out that some of our athletes might have fared much better than they actually did, were they helped to put forth their best on every occasion. Many complaints have already appeared in the press in regard to the management of our team. I have no desire to wash more dirty linen in public. It is for the B.P.O.A. Committee to investigate the charges levelled against Bhoot and take necessary steps to prevent their recurrence.

But one thing I must repeat and that is that they should never allow a host of officials and friends to accompany their team anywhere. Not only do they inconvenience the athletes in every way but undermine discipline and thereby reduce their chances of success.

HOW WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP WAS LOST

I have not the least doubt in my mind that we would have retained the Women's Championship comfortably if our girls were not pampered by their friends. Their lady-manager Mrs. Jameson, bitterly complained to me that outside influences had undermined discipline to such an extent that team-work was utterly impossible! Nevertheless, hats off to Mysore for leading the women's section.

So there must be a general manager, who knows his job thoroughly and possesses a large fund of good humour and tact. He should be supported by a manager for each team. Did not our weight-lifting team do well because they had in C. P Nair a manager they held in high esteem? Thanks mainly to the splendid performance of J. D. Telang and H. M. Shroff, we were able to share the honours with Bengal—a province which has held commanding supremacy in this branch of sport for a long while.

In this connection I should mention the sensational achievements of a fragile-looking weight-lifter from Madras named D. P. Mony who created four all-India records in feather-weight class! With proper guidance he is sure to improve.

BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY IN CYCLING

Despite all the heat and confusion created by Bhoot and Janki Das, Bombay retained its supremacy in the cycling events. While Syd Corder covered himself with glory in 100 kilometres race, Alec Symon had his own way in 1,000 metre events. The manner these events were handled left, much to be desired. Prof. Sultan of U. P. was so fed up with it that he said that he would not allow the cycling events to be held with the athletics simultaneously in the next Olympic Games to be held in his province in 1948. But then we hope that the All-India controlling body will be firmly established by that time and rules will be properly framed to make the running easy and plain.

NATIONAL BODY FOR ATHLETICS

It is a good thing that a national organisation has been set up to manage athletics in this country. A separate body for each branch of sport is bound to develop it much sooner than one with many irons in the fire. But the next step remains with the provinces. Unless they form separate associations for it, athletics will remain where they are at present. Mere decentralisation at the centre will not help very much. Let us wait and see what the B.P.O.A. does in this regard.

As for cycling, we have not yet heard of the final decision of the sub-Committee which the provincial representatives of the I.O.A. had appointed at Bangalore. Unless and until they agree to one set of rules, no election can take place. With Janki Dass in it, there is little hope of a settlement soon.

The elections of the Indian Swimming Federation did however take place. And Khurshed Golwalla was thrown out of his Associate Secretaryship for venturing to take a team to Australia—despite its ban—with the sanction of the U.S.A. When will our sportsmen learn to co-operate for the benefit of sport, instead of fight for power and position? Needless to mention, the sooner the I.S.F. and N.S.A. make up their differences the better it will be for aquatics in India.

ALL-ASIATIC GAMES

The second Indo-Ceylon Athletic Meet, held at Bangalore showed how a little island—smaller than one of our provinces—could lower the colours of a big country like India. It is true India won the tie by a wide margin of points. But Ceylon had the distinction of claiming seven of the eleven records registered during the meet. Such an achievement against the cream of Indian athletes merits the highest praise. It is a great pity the proposal to hold an All-Asiatic Meet in 1947, for which I strongly pressed, was turned down by the I.O.A. Council. It was however highly, gratifying that everybody said aye to the suggestion that all countries, whether friend or foe during the last war, should be invited. I hope that it will be possible to stage it much sooner than 1950 as was tentatively agreed upon. It will greatly help to improve our standard and relations with our neighbours.

Advice To A 'Surplus Woman'

By SHAW DESMOND

This article is addressed to the millions of young women of marriageable age who believe they can never get married because there are not enough marriageable young men to go round." Experts tell me these "surplus" women in U.S.A. numbered nearly two million before the war and may number three million shortly.

It is a paradox that while undoubtedly there are, say, two million more marriageable women than marriageable men, no one can ever point to an individual woman and say that she is one of the "... us." And rightly no woman thinks of herself as surplus. There is no way of discovering which of the women make the surplus until they are past "marriageable age." And that age, as the marriages column of any paper will show you, is a creation of the statistician rather than real thing. This article, therefore, is addressed to some millions of women, but to no single woman.

Foundation Stone Of Civilization

Our civilisation rests largely on the institution of the marriage of one man to one woman. In turn that institution is based on the assumption that the numbers of men and women are approximately equal. And now the numbers are tending for various reasons, of which war is only one, to become unequal. The surplus woman, therefore, is of vital concern to our society, affecting it morally, emotionally, economically. There are dangers inherent in the position. Dangers for society as a whole, and dangers for the individual woman.

Let us look at these almost inevitable consequences of an unequal distribution of the sexes and then consider the steps that might be taken to guard against them.

First, the economic consequences. Inevitably, with a great number of unmarried women, there will be more seeking "gainful employment." And because the present social and economic system favours men, especially in the skilled trades, there will be increasing competition for employment amongst women approaching the period we call "middle age." There will be great numbers of women without husbands or children to support them in their "old age" and there will be the necessity for them to go on working in the sixties and even seventies.

The social consequences may be even more far reaching. Western civilisation is largely founded on the idea that a woman has a mate and becomes the mother of a family. If there are not enough mates to go round, the tendency for polygamy to arise is obvious. Since it is most unlikely that society in generally, and the happily married women in particular, will tolerate polygamy, it will be unofficial and "underground." Is the present great rise in the number of cases of bigamy without significance in this direction? There will be a tendency for certain types of crime and delinquency to increase and a strong pressure on the normal moral standards. Illegitimate births will become a much bigger problem.

Emotional Complications

And what about the emotional complications. There is nothing very new in this. They have always faced the woman who is unmarried by "accident" rather than choice. Marriage and bringing up children is instinctive in women. Frustration of this instinct in many cases means emotional disturbances. This is not new. What is new is the great increase in the number of women who may suffer from them. The general standard of "manners" and the whole relationship of the sexes is based on the assumption of rough equality in numbers. A big surplus of women will bring changes and see the disappearance of long-accepted conventions. Quite unconsciously women will tend to become the "hunters" rather than the hunted.

Those very briefly represent the almost inevitable consequences o great inequality between the sexes. There are no difficulties that cannot be overcome if we know of their existence and determine to face them. Therefore you should decide that although it is unlikely you will be a "surplus woman", you should be prepared for this eventuality. And if you marry happily, your thought about the problems will not have been wasted, because it will enable you to help sympathetically those who must pass the best years of their lives alone.

Factor Of Economy

Economic matters are the concern of the whole nation. But you, whether married, single, a woman or a man, are a part of that whole and have responsibilities. Therefore if the mere physical hardships consequent on the existence of a "surplus" of women are to be avoided, you should work for better conditions of employment for women, equality of pay for equal work, so that women are not ground in the mill of "cheap labour" and pensions of adequate size at an age when the normal day's work becomes hard labour to the average woman.

As an individual, you should determine that the work you do is not simply to pass the time and provide

Women's Page

bread-and-butter until marriage. It is this attitude which has made it cheaper to employ unskilled women for monotonous labour that instal automatic machines. Acquire skill. That is the one commodity that will ensure you well-paid work you like whatever your age. Men have always been ready to wait a few years before earning a living wage in order to get special skill. Women have generally jumped for the best-paid job regardless of where it leads.

Face the problem that you may have to support yourself for thirty or forty years and your economic outlook changes. For instance, for every woman that takes out life insurance there are probably twenty men who do it. Ensuring an income at fifty or fifty-five doesn't worry the average woman until she is forty or more—and then it is too 'late.'

The life-force and instincts which in a better organised society might have gone to love of a man and the rearing of children must subtly find other channels. And however we may criticise contemporary society, these channels certainly exist as never before. There are thousands of children who need help and love. The woman who can provide them in some way when they are not her children has the immense consolation that this is, in some ways, a greater thing than motherhood. It is easy to love your own flesh and blood. It is a much greater thing to love strangers.

Nothing To Be Afraid Of

Remember that simply because you have not a husband and family to share it, there is no reason why you should not have a home, a home that reflects your personality and is a real home and not simply a place you use until you get married. Remember also that if you have work that is worth-while and interests you, it will serve you equally if you get married or if you do not. The unmarried woman has opportunities for a career and artistic activities denied to most of her married sisters. To-day there are few activities closed to her, unless she has herself closed her mind. And the word spinster is rightly reverting to its more technically legal meaning from being a synonym for frustration.

If we face those "surplus woman" problems squarely, there is nothing to be afraid of. It is too much to expect society to change rapidly. If it changed to meet conditions as it logically ought to do, it would not be stable. In the course of a few generations, the problem will be solved, either through the appearance of greater numbers of men through a reduction in infant mortality it is the boy babies that die—or through the production of social and economic conditions more conducivd to marriage. More sensible divorce laws, more sensible taxation would see fewer "confirmed" bachelors. Economic conditions that encouraged men to marry younger instead of older as at present would wipe out the "surplus" of women in a year or two.

Meanwhile there is the consolation that never in the history of civilisation has there been more work for the so-called surplus woman. If, in fact, she appreciates the possibilities and we give her the chance she will prove not "surplus" but indispensible.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR INDIA

Recently Mr. Casey, late Governor Bengal, hit the headlines by presenting Mahatma Gandhi with 25 lbs. of superfine wool, enough to make a hand-spun and hand-woven shawl. This gesture has been followed up by Australia's gift of 60,000 lbs. of scoured wool to the Bengal Red Cross.

Let us talk it over—

Nasik, which appears so near Bombay on a map of India, but is rather remote from the social, cultural and political life of this city, was very rarely honoured by the visits of the nation's great leaders. So it was only through their photographs or the cheap and badly printed calender or fan pictures that one came to know one's idols. (A decade ago, school children were not so news-conscious as they are today!)

But being more poetic in those childhood days—perhaps we are all poets in our early years—I had a special admiration for the leader poetess so much ideolized by the college-going cousin. When I actually saw her in her home at Hyderabad I almost felt she could have been my own grand-mother! How she caressed the children, asked their names and the class they were in. And what a wonderful memory she has! she would tell you even after a lapse of years, the little song you gave at a party in Golden Threshold! It is the innate largeness of heart and her exquisite humanity that put you at ease in her inspiring presence, a quality never to be found among the lesser lights who overcrowd our public life.

* * *

This great woman who drew inspiration from Gokhale and Gandhiji, has inspired in her own right many a fine youth amongst whom are the idealist Jawaharlal and rebel Subhas. She has not only earned renown as a poetess or adorned the presidential chair of the Indian National Congress. By her personal zeal and sacrifice has she not more than vindicated the crest fallen Indian womanhood? But why are the Hyderabadis alone celebrating her golden jubilee? Does she not belong to Bombay, too, to every Indian city, town and village?

* * *

Commenting upon the 'bridegroom hunt' which was mentioned in this column some weeks ago, Mr. S. M. M. Muhammad of Aligarh has some interesting things to say.

In the first place he wants to know whether "the freedom of a boy to choose his girl isn't implied" when I speak of the freedom of a girl to choose her boy. Yes, I most certainly do. But I am afraid, since you seem to be a student of Shaw, you might say that in practice the boy never enjoys that freedom of choice. For doesn't the "living intellectual"—as you've called him, say that it is always the woman who chases the man and not the 'vice versa'!

In the second place, Mr. Muhammad justifies the older sister or brother who deny the same liberty to their younger sister or brother which they themselves had in choosing their mate—Well, if they must do so because they become wiser for their own experience, isn't there greater the justification for our parent to make the choice for us? To put it in the vernacular phrase; the gran'-ma, ma, or pa have "seen many more rainy seasons than us" and they know infinitely better the minor worries and major responsibilities which have to be encountered in married life.

I most humbly accept their claim and even right to guide and advise their own children but I must cry a halt when they start doing it in a dictatorial manner. After all don't we buy a guide-book or hire a guide even when we go a-sight-seeing? Which normal person wouldn't be grateful to know the likely pitfalls on the path of married life? All the same, it should be left to him to gauge his abilities of successfully daudging them or even proceeding in spite of them.

Surely the educated, cultured and grown up boy and girl have their own way of looking at things and dealing with life's problems which in their eyes aren't solved by money or status alone. The one should know whether the other will be able to pull through with him or not.

And as for the view that "marriage is a duty to the race or to the group to which an individual belongs," I feel we should rather widen the sphere of our duty to the human species to which we belong than to restrict it a single group or race. For that might involve us in racial superiority complex from which we have already suffered more than enough till the end of time and space!

—*Leela.*

GUIDE TO ARMISTICE

"IS THIS PEACE?" by S. Radhakrishnan, Hind Kitabs, Bombay. Re. 1/4/0.

One knew Radhakrishnan as a savant and a philosopher. His books were a refuge to many of us from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. In the main his preoccupations were the things of the spirit and he never failed to elevate if not inspire our minds.

The philosopher seems to have, however, come down from his high perch in the present slender volume One is surprised to find Radhakrishnan, a keen observer of contemporary events and a critical student of history. Politics, he says, is "a branch of Ethics. That is Aristotle. That is Gandhi."

Unfortunately for the philosopher, that is also Machiavelli. That is also Mussolini and Hitler—and, yes, Stalin and Churchill! No wonder then that the author plaintively asks "Is this peace?" It is not! It is only an end of the last war, a mere armistice, and maybe a prelude to the next one! In fact the Big Three (or Five if you please,) are too busy in tying up the jangling and still bleeding nerves of the war to think of peace!

It is thus premature to ask this question. But that does not make the present book in the least uninteresting. It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to view history through a philosopher's spectacles. One gets in these pages a stereosophic glimpse of the last stages of the war and of the attempts that are made to bring order out of chaos. The World Charter, The Atom Bomb, the UNO—all come in for factual appraised and incisive comments.

Radhakrishnan winds up with an appeal for the cultivation of a universal, comprehensive, moral outlook and for cultural co-operation. He hopes that India with her distinctive spiritual outlook can provide the world with the soul for which it is seeking.

That is no doubt an excellent, a flattering sentiment for all Indians. But who is seeking a soul? The UNO?—No, it wants only security against the next atom bomb!

N. G. JOG.

Background Of A Knight

Landmarks in the life of Sir J. P. Srivastava, by E. V. S. Maniam—Publishers Patt and Co. P. O. No. 45 Cawnpore.

A frank eulogy of India's present Food Member, how he 'toiled and toiled upward' from 'pedagogy to social reform' and of 'his greater better half'—Lady Kailash pious, social and political work! etc. etc. (the author's very words).

The booklet bears the hall-mark of amateurism. It is written in a vein of adolescent exuberance and is replete with journalistic catch phrases and the study is entirely free from either interesting bits of portraiture or illustrative anecdotes.

J. P. S. is a self-made man. His life is story of success. In his own way he was a pioneer in the fields of education and social reform. But the reason for drawing out, what at the most can be called a magazine article into the form of this bad brochure is a thing which the author knows best.

N. W. R.

Two New Books

Hind Kitabs, Bombay announce the publication of the following two books:—

EUROPE LOOKS AT INDIA: By Dr. Alex Aronson, M. A. (Cantab) Ph.D., pp. 202. Price Rs. 5.

This is a study of how Europe and particularly its great writers have reacted to Europe's growing awareness of India, through the 17th Century down to the present day.

SATYAGRAHA: Its history and Technique. By R. R. Diwakar. With a Foreward by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Prefatory observations by Kishorlal Mashruwala, ex-president of Gandhi Seva Sangh. pp. 226. Price Rs. 5/12.

In this book the Karnatak leader discusses in detail the technique of Satyagraha, its origin, antecedent and originality and shows how effectively this moral weapon can be used to solve the problems of the world, without recourse to violence.

A New Magazine

"United India And Indian States."

This monthly is a welcome addition to the periodical press. The title is suggestive of the aims of the journal and it had the honour of receiving special messages from eminent leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar for its inaugural number. The two issues published so far contain a number of good articles not unmixed (one is sorry to note) with some cheap tripe. With better planning and more discrimination in collecting its material the journal should be useful in furthering the ideals it has placed before itself. (Price Re. 1 per copy, 231 Hornby Road, Bombay.)

REVIEWS

Fergusson College Through Sixty Years (Diamond Jubilee Volume) by Professor **S. R. Sharma.** Foreword by Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. pp.X, 70. Illustrated (Karnatak Publishing House).

The history of the Institution (as epitomised in this sparkling and instructive volume) shows what Indians can do under wise inspiration and guidance such as that of Agarkar, Tilak, Apte, Gokhale and others. Commencing with the starting of the New English School on January 1,1880, the Deccan Education Society and the Fergusson College were founded four years later Students have flocked to the College from all parts of the country. The Society has attracted eminent scholars like Gune, Rajwade, V. Abhyankar, V. G. Kale and others whose names are household words in India. They have all helped to build up a great and noble tradition of high thinking and simple living. As Mahatma Gandhi says, "who will fail to be enthused over the noble record of the service rendered by the D. E. S. and the Fergusson College to the cause of education?" The Institution has an ambitious programme of further development. The shield of the College bears the significant motto: "Union is Strength; Knowledge is Power." May the College and the D. E. S. grow from strength to strength, for the good of our motherland and humanity. It is truly an inspiration and an education to read this book.

N.H.P.

East v West

"VERDICT ON THE WEST". By M. D. Japheth, Indo-Palestinian Publications, 164 Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

This is a compilation of the selected writings of Mr. Japheth. His aim is "to depict certain all-important facts as they appear to one of the East who has watched with much grief the decline of the finest and best in the West."

The author's approach however is not negative. He seems to be a great believer in the Gandhian philosophy. "Death has come from the West," he says, "and now life must come from the East, if only to demonstrate the tremendous beauty of humanity."

The outstanding merit of the book is its sincerity—a virtue which is utterly lacking in the many present-day writers.

N. J.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

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Bharat Natyam Recital

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Brother Bhanu Pandya has sent the following song, adapted from a Russian one:—

I am an Indian Man,
India's son, the heir of India's glory,
Indian dust lay on my hair.
Indian songs I can never forget,
Not in all eternity,
This melody is so majestic,
So fascinating.
Immortal are the Indian fields,
Which have seen rains and misfortunes;
Immortal are the peaks of Himalaya;
Immortal is the force of the Indian nation.

* * *

Sister Gloria Shamdasani has sent the following "Jai Hind" song from Colombo, Ceylon:—

Fight, fight, and win the fights,
You women are braver than knights;
Keep up, keep up, and do not alter.
And be brave and do not falter;
Do not discourage,
Down through the age;
But fight again and again,
In the wind, storm and rain.

* * *

Brother Veerendra Adhiya writes:—

The slogans "Quit India" and "Do or Die" have played an important part in our struggle for freedom. The Indian National Army, formed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, used "Challo Delhi" and "Jai Hind" slogans. Every Indian, young and old, feels that the I.N.A. people are patriots out and out. To show our regard for them and to carry this feeling, we may make use of the "Jai Hind" slogan as follows:—

(1) Instead of 'Namaste' and 'Salam-alekum', we may greet each other with 'Jai Hind'; (2) On every letter that we write, every invitation that we send and every book that we purchase, we may write 'Jai Hind' at the top; (3) 'Jai Hind' is a word which can be taken as a name—e.g., Miss Jai Hind Mehta or Master Jai Hind Hamid Ali; (4) Our libraries, buildings, clubs, unions and roads can be named 'Jai Hind'.

I may, however, warn that none should misuse this term. It is sacred and should be treated as such. There is no need to explain the value and significance of these words. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the other day, greeted pressmen with 'Jai Hind'. That shows the feelings behind the slogan. I do hope, my brothers and sisters will use 'Jai Hind' as often and in as many ways as possible.

* * *

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari had an interesting programme recently. Shri Satishbhai and Shrimati Kuranjiben Desai presented a nice 'pot-pourri' One of the catching items was a 'free fight' between the two guests on the one side and the children on the other. The boys and girls had an outright victory. A large number of them had turned up to enjoy the programme.

Boys and girls belonging to any place, and without the distinctions of caste, creed or economic strata, can join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

Gloria Shamdasani.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Boys and girls who took part in the recent South Indian Welfare Society High School's Variety Entertainment: Left—Kolatham Dance. Middle—Tamil Farce. Right Mudra Rakshasam.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Classical Music In North—Schools Of Kirtanas And Dhruvapads —Mechanical Singing Is Not Music—Composers Should Be Musicians—Villageism In Congress Exhibition—Role Of Art In Industry—Uifying Influence Of Art

Westerners, who approach Indian music with prejudice or with the standards of judgment based on their own music, pronounce it to be living in the past—tied to a hoary tradition and lacking in harmony. No credence should be given to the opinions of those who consider themselves to be competent to judge the art which they have not studied, but in the field of music there are people who readily accept the gospel preached by such western prophets, undertake experiments for the "modernisation" of Indian music and present to the world, with a flourish of trumpets, their spurious work as creative or progressive. Pure music has to be extricated from such impurities and other unhealthy influences of the day.

Only The Khyal?

In the North of India every piece that is composed in a current language even by a poeticule and is "set to music"—sung somehow or other—passes as a new composition. Consequently the classical music is called upon to measure strength with and also yield ground to a bhajan, bhavageet, garba or film-song. Those who are in search of the "music of India" will be pained to find it mixed up with and facing the danger of being stifled by the myriad of its light-weight rivals in the conglomeration of "Indian music." In the age of music renaissance, the music itself is not yet assigned a definite time for re-elevation to its high pedestal.

There is also a misconception on the part of a large number of music-votaries about the exact significance or the term 'classical.' To them the classical type generally means the Khyal Gayaki, including its degeneration into vocal acrobatics. The Khyal Gayaki is classical music and, in its original form, is full of beauty and vitality, but it is being degraded to the level of a craft of singing; and the latter is popularised as the only type of high music by a class of musicians including some self-styled masters who have made music mercenary.

Higher Music

The Kirtan School of the Vaishnavite sect and the secular school of Dhruvapads and Dhamars have all the wealth and variety of the high music of Northern India. The Khyal School cannot deny its descent and dissociate itself from them. But it is the irony of fate that such rich and resourceful schools should have a limited class of exponents and circle of patrons and that their early pioneers—and themselves great musician-composers like Haridas, Tansen, Bejoo, Soordas and Nandadas—who deserve the unique honour of memorials on a nation-wide scale should be almost forgotten even to the world of music.

The available treasure of Dhruvapads and Dhamars has all the varieties and specialities required for the celebrations of certain seasons and festivals. Northern India celebrates some of them today with music but almost without its appropriate quality. The music on such occasions is the stereotyped Gayaki hardly different in its form and content from that heard in the concert hall. Instances are also known in which the Quawali-type songs are introduced to the orthodox but uninformed people as the kirtanas and the khayals presented to the lay audience as Dhamars and Dhruvapads. The prominence gained by singing of the popular brand as the only form of nigh music should be attributed to the superficial interest of the people in the classical music and to the deliberate attempts made by the vested interests to keep the classical schools of superior order away from the forum of music.

Alap And Song

The musician, who manages to push himself into lime-light, does not fail to receive plaudits from the audience whatever be the quality of his music. The audience ought to be able to appreciate music on its own merits and to discriminate between its various types. It should never be on tip-toe to applaud the musician, irrespective of the merits of his performance. The musician who provides vocal music, renders either an alap or a song or both in succession. The alap, which is rendered without words, has a difficult technique. It puts the vocalist's abilities to test. The average musician, therefore, tries to avoid it or assigns a secondary place to it in his performance. The alap is a variety of total music and as such it must be saved as a reservoir, filling and refilling, from which future musicians can freely draw for all-versatile stylisation.

The song, which is the chief fare in any programme of music, is a combination of melody and poetry. It should be taken as a form of applied music having a place of eminence in dance and drama also. The movement for the revival of the stage seems to be against the acceptance of the vocal music as a component of drama, and the dance-art especially in the North has already dispensed with the vocal music, even though the latter is one of the essential constituents of its interpretational form; and both the modern drama and dance are labelled as Indian, in spite of their disregard of the Indian traditions. The concert hall is now left as the sheet-anchor of the song.

Every classical tune, by virtue of its peculiar combination of notes, is capable of expressing certain bhavas, and the poetic composition which is framed in it has also the corresponding emotional values. The style of rendering a song depends upon the nature of its tune and its emotional constitution. Obviously, it should never get stereotyped. Music proves effective in its appeal only when the song is rendered in its complete and not fragmentary form and when the microtional and ornamental effects are produced in it with accuracy. The musician, who is a creative artiste, elevates music to the sublime height of a creative art from the level of a craft of mechanical singing. The Hindustani music, in its current form, needs to be prevented from sinking down to the level of the vocalists' craft.

New Compositions

The South of India has kept the Carnatic music distinct from other types and far above the vulgarising influences of the times. It fosters and sustains the interest of the people in the classical music by regularly organising functions of educational values like music-conferences with a platform for discussions and celebrations of the anniversaries of the great musician-composers like Thyagaraja. The classical music—both vocal and instrumental—occupies a place of eminence in dance. The South has, by virtue of its province wide music appreciation preserved the complex technique of its music.

In his presidential address at the last annual conference of the Madras Music Academy which was held in December, Shri Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Aiyar stressed the principle that the composers should themselves be musicians—the principle which has an important bearing on the progress of msic. Thyagaraja and other celebrities of the South were both composers and musicians; and their compositions are esteemed as high music by the votaries and artistes of the Carnatic school. The early pioneers of the Hindustani school like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas and others, too, were composers as well as musicians. The songs left by them are genuine 'music-compositions' and several of them are still rendered by some experienced musicians. No executant living or dead—of the contemporary age should be conceded the credit of setting to music, for the first time, the compositions of such mediaval masters. Paradoxically as it may seem in the classic music the North seems to be rejecting what the South has rightly retained.

Exploration and preservation of its avilable resources should be considered as an initial stage of the progress of the classical music in any direction. Creative work especially in the form of new compositions is one of its urgent demands to-day, but it needs composers who themselves are musicians thoroughly grounded in the theories and practice of the classical art and are also alive to the realities of the day. The new compositions, which should be considered worthy of a place in the classical music, should be of outstanding literary values, should be in the traditional technique and should preferably be pulsating with the spirit of the times. Light varieties, which are intended for the screen, stage, radio and political circles, cannot take their place and should not be allowed to overrun the classical sphere.

Congress Exhibition

Mahatma Gandhi does not claim to be an artist, but he has developed 'villageism' as a distinct art. The keen artistic sense with which he is gifted reveals itself only when he speaks or writes on art or exhibitions. The outline of the exhibition at the next Congress session which he has indicated in a recent issue of the 'Khadi Jagat' has the touch of originality and of the skill of an experienced exhibition-organiser.

He has recommended the display of two models—one of the present day village and another of the improved one presenting all the aspects of the rural life of India. The scope of the exhibition is, according to him, comprehensive and includes the demonstration of the village industries and crafts and also music and drama. The exhibition, as pointed out by him, should be instructive as well as attractive. If organised on the lines suggested by Gandhiji it should be a fine display of villageism and should tell friends of India that the country needs no foreign experts to teach people the art of exhibition.

Art In Industry

Mrs. Casey, in her presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry which was held at Calcutta on January 30, made a plea for the realisation, at the right moment, of the importance of commercial art and industrial design. She regretted the neglect, by the country of the applied art for a long time. The blame of the neglect should be laid at the doors of India's rulers and not people. Still art—fine or applied—has not appeared on the horizon of the new India which is in making at New Delhi.

Design, advertisement and presentation are among the factors on which the industrial development in any country depends. They are essentially problems of art and should be approached primarily from the artistic angle. The industrially progressive countries are fully alive to the values of original designs and are known for their liberal patronage to the designers in order to secure maximum creative work from them. Advertisement and presentation however attractive they may be, will fail to capture market if the goods covered by them are of suprious or second-rate designs

India abounds in the resources of industrial designs which if explored and developed would make her industrial products beautiful and distinctive in appearance; and the new designs of her products ought to be beautiful and Indian, but not spurious. The country's art-traditions should be harnessed also to the purposes of advertisement and presentation. The art in industry movement has made a good beginning, but its success will be measured by its attempts to adapt Indian art to the modern requirements and by the extent of encouragement given by it to the starving designers and craftsmen.

Common Culture

Mr. Teja Singh, Principal of the Khalsa College, laid in his lecture on 'Cultural Synthesis' delivered by him recently under the auspices of the P.E.N. Club, no undue emphasis on the necessity of a common culture to prevail throughout the country. The cultural synthesis, which he has in view, was a concrete reality particularly in the sphere of art before the advent of the British rule; and it is still subsisting under the surface of the religious and political divergences.

Music stands foremost among the arts which symbolise the cultural unity achieved by the country. Indian art of the mediaeval age bears a distinct impress of collaboration and elaboration by the two communities. Among the causes which are responsible for the accentuaton of the differences should be counted the neglect of art as a great cultural asset and as an important economic factor.

The universities, as suggested by Sardar Teja Singh, ought to tackle the question of the cultural synthesis. They should infuse Eastern philosophy and beliefs instead of teaching European ethics and philosophy, but their sphere of appeal is limited and the subjects like ethics and philosophy are intended for the educated and learned and not for the masses. Academic education and politics have failed to achieve unity. Art should, therefore, be called upon to emphasise the cultural unity already achieved by itself and to resume its role in the economic life of the country.

Consolation

Artist: B. P. Mital

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"The food situation in the country at the moment is not too easy.... (but) with a few showers the situation will change for the better."

—Sir JWALAPRASAD SRIVASTAVA, the Food Member.

"The rice famine now prevailing in the Chingleput District reveals a scandalous state of affairs. Rice is not available in the bazaars in the villages of Trivellore, Ponneri and other taluks, particularly for the poor people who have to make daily purchases, and it is rarely available only in black markets where rice sells at Re. 1 per Madras measure.

"While the district is really a deficit one, the Government classified it as a surplus one and ordered export of 18,000 tons of paddy—and 14,000 tons were actually exported.... Now there is shortage of rice in the district."

—Report in "JANATA".

"Though the district of Bijapur does not show acute distress at present there are enough factors working to lead to a famine. The scarcity area is imperceptibly widening while meagre stocks of foodgrains are being exported to other needy areas."

—Dr. Kakade's report to Servants of India Society.

"Delhi faces a foodgrain shortage. Delhi has wheat stocks to last only four weeks."

—A. P. I. report.

"PATNA: ..... the price of rice has shot up from Rs. 16 to Rs. 25 per maund in Patna... The black market price of rice at present prevailing in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbangha and Shahabad, respectively, are Rs. 24-10-0, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23-12-0."

—A. P. I. report.

* * *

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, but steadily the grim shadow of Famine lengthens over the land. The tragedy of Bengal may now be repeated in many provinces—unless something is done about it and SOON!

To my mind, this is the most important isue of the moment—more important than elections, ministries, Assembly debates, the U.N.O. confabulations, literacy campaign, the spread of Hindustani, Harijan uplift, People's War, Pakistan or Akhand Hindustan!

I have said it before on this Page and I repeat that feeding the people is more important than even educating them, that all the libraries, schools, colleges and universities are of no avail if people cannot get two meals a day. No greater untruth has ever been profounded than the sickeningly pious maxim that "Man does not live by bread alone." Man lives by nothing else—and all your philosophies and all your religious and all your ideologies and your spiritual talks are not enough to keep him alive for a single day without food.

So long as the threat of Famine persists, this will be the recurring theme on this Page

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Food And Freedom

When shrivelled-up, sunken-eyed destitutes with hungry, caved-in bellies were dying on the pavements of Calcutta, the then Secretary of State told us that there was food shortage in India because we Indians ate too much! Today Major-General Sir John Megaw, President of the India Office Medical Board, is telling us that we are continually facing famines because we produce too many babies! He does not mention the highest child mortality rate—one of those "blessings" of British Raj 'not' mentioned in text-books!

The problem of food in this country is inevitably linked up with the problem of freedom—AND SOCIAL JUSTICE! Only when we are rid of the imperialist stranglehold AND of the present imperialism—backed economic order based on capitalism, landlordism and usury, shall we be able to adequately feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

And yet—

The hungry cannot wait for the advent of Freedom. They cannot wait because Hunger does not wait, the creeping inertia that comes with starvation does not wait, Death does not wait. They have to be fed TODAY if Freedom is ever to have any meaning for them. The only freedom that a dead man gets is the freedom of the grave or liberating disintegration the funeral pyre!

I remember five years ago having a violent argument with a Communist friend of mine who was ridiculing the "reformist" relief work done by Gandhian leadership. The gist of his argument was: To offer relief or to organize charity is to delay the Revolution. The hungrier the people are the more desperate they will be and the sooner twill the Revolution come. I am glad the Communists are no longer under that delusion).

Three years ago some equally sincere but equally misguided radical Congressmen hoped that the grim tragedy of Bengal would prove an incentive to the peasants of that province to rise in revolt at the time of the August struggle.

And now I find no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talking in these terms. When villagers clad in rags stopped his car and one of them, in a choking voice, said: "We are starving, We are naked,' Panditji is reported to have said, "All our troubles will be over when the British quit India."

On another occasion he warned the Government that if the food situation deteriorated and there was another famine in the country, rebellion would break out. "Let the British Government understand that if there is a famine in this country the people will not tolerate it. The people will not die like flies, submitting calmly to death. If there is famine in the province, I ask the people to revolt against the Government and let Government be prepared to face it."

These are brave and stirring words uttered out of a patriot's burning zeal for the freedom of his country and the welfare of his people. But, alas, they are not true.

*

The Hungry Do NOT Revolt

The Bengal famine proved that the starving destitutes do NOT rise in revolt. They just lay themselves to die on pavements—a few yards, a few feet, from food-shops, restaurants, hotels! They have no energy, no willpower left even to pick or steal a piece of bread, much less to revolt. It is easier for comparatively well-fed revolutionary intellectuals to talk of Revolution, but it is a different matter with those whose bodies and minds have been drained of both physical and mental energy and willpower by decades of semi-starvation. When THEY are hit by a ful-fledged famine they are too weak even to think or feel. Death is not the only crop of Famine. The moral disintegration, the complete collapse of the family structure, and the dehumanisation of Bengal peasantry that accompanied the Famine are grim reminders of what might happen all over India, if speedy measures are not adopted to avert the tragedy.

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Fight Famine To Win Freedom

I think Mr. Asaf Ali allowed his legitimate indignation at the crimes Imperialism to cloud his reason when he said in the Assembly that since the Government had got us in this mess, let them get us out of it, too! That may be a good debating point to score; but is it common sense? Moreover, is such a defeatist attitude worthy of a seasoned patriot like him? Left to themselves, the Government will not take adequate measures to avert the Famine. So, shall we allow our brothers and sisters to starve and die in their lakhs and millions, and just keep a record of the tragedy for the satisfaction of adding one more crime to our charge-sheet against imperialism? Or shall we rather mobilize all the strength and prestige of our national movement to fight this grim threat of Famine? It is a creature of imperialism, by fighting it we shall be striking a blow at imperialism itself.

Food and Freedom! We cannot ensure food for our people without freedom. But also our millions cannot fight, cannot even exist, if they are allowed to starve. They must be fed so that they can live—and fight for the freedom of their motherland.

This is NOT a vicious circle but the historical truth that the fight for freedom is linked with the fight for food. That way lies the unity of ALL our people (who are equally interested in the problem of bread--as evidenced by joint demonstrations in several cities) and their ultimate triumph over imperialism and exploitation—foreign and indigenous both!

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Begad, Sir ...

Lord Beaverbrook IS right. One can't trust the 'jawaans' any longer if naval ratings are found scribbling "JAI HIND" and other seditious slogans on the walls of Defence establishments, if Airmen begin to resort to hunger-strikes—that dirty old trick of Gandhian rebels, and if men of the Army, Navy and Air Force can be seen openly contributing money to the I.N.A. Relief Fund! Begad, Sir, one simply can't!

Where is Kipling in this hour of crisis? Where is Gungadin? Where are the loyal sepoys who cut their own rice rations to feed their hungry White Sahibs? Where are the Jamadars and Subedars who had such child-like faith in the "Mai-Baap" Sarkar? Or have they been irretrievably replaced by these cheeky young seditionists in Khaki?

Begad, Sir, Lord Beaverbrook is right. If that is the way the wind is blowing, it is not too early for us to really QUIT INDIA..... Boy! ..... Chokra .... Kitmatgar! .... Goddamit, where the blazes are you all? Give me a 'bahot burra' peg of whisky....

*

Writing On The Wall

And I don't mean it figuratively! I am referring to the two simple words "JAI HIND" which were found written on the wall of the naval establishment H.M.I.S. TALWAR, just on the eve of the visit of the Flag Officer Commanding.

Affairs military and naval in India are generally kept shrouded in elaborate hush-hush. But this time word did manage to reach the newspapers that a 21-year old naval telegraphist, B. C. Dutta was put under close arrest for writing "Jai Hind" on the wall and putting up certain posters. Examined by a Court of Enquiry he is reported to have "pleaded guilty" and explained that during the four years spent in the Navy he had come to realize that his first loyalty should be to his country. He was writing the slogans and putting up posters so that other ratings may also realize that they owe allegiance to their own country. The posters, it is stated, were called "Thought For The Day".

One does not know what punishment the Naval Court of Enquiry has meted out to young Dutta—a regular Court Martial or a mere discharge?—but one does know that today there are thousands of Duttas in the Army, Navy and Air Force—both among officers and enlisted men—who feel exactly the same way as the young telegraphist. Objective conditions in their own country, personal experience of the working of the imperialist system in the form of racial discrimination and humiliating treatment meted to Indians in the INDIAN Army (or Navy or Air Force) and opportunities of comparison with other countries provided by the war—all these factors have helped to give the young servicemen a new patriotic ideology and a new conception of national self-respect which are, no doubt, shocking to the Blimps and Beaverbrooks. The recent strikes by Airmen in Bombay and Lahore are but manifestations of the same new spirit of discontent.

"Chronicler" learns on good authority that elaborate confidential enquiries are being made about the political views of each single Indian officer in all the three Defence Services. Those suspected of subversive—i.e. patriotic—tendencies are being demobilized, while "safe" English officers are being brought to replace them in disregard of the declared policy of Indianization.

Servicemen who would like to express their views on this subject are welcome to write to the "Chronicler."

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Jai Inglistan!

Would a British sailor be put under arrest for writing "Jai Inglistan"—or "Rule Britannia" or "God Save The King"—on the wall of a naval establishment in London?

Would an American officer loose his commission for scribbling "Land Of Hope And Glory" on the walls of the West Point Academy?

Would a French soldier be court-martialled for painting "Vive le France" or "Vive le Republic" on a wall?

Would a Russian Red Armyman be punished for decorating the walls of his barracks with slogans like "Long Live The Soviet Union"?

NO. NO. NO. NO.

Would an Indian naval telegraphist be put under close arrest for writing "JAI HIND" on the walls of an Indian (?) naval establishment?

YES.

Q. E. D.

Humorous Skit

Oh, These Lawyers!

By R. Bangaruswami

They are of so many varieties and have so many vagaries that they defy classification. However, one may try to assort lawyers into certain types as hereunder.

Sometimes they are herded as juniors and seniors. It is wrong to conceive seniors as those who take all the fees and juniors as those who do all the work. Money-making juniors and time-wasting seniors are not unknown phenomena. Nor has seniorhood much to do with age.

There are *de jure* juniors who have shot into *de facto* seniorhood and matter-of-fact seniors who are content to live in a state of juniordom for life. The real distinction between a senior and a junior must be sought elsewhere. An ideal senior is a gentleman who grows a legend about him. The bigger the senior the bigger is the legend.

Lawyers may also be classified as urbanites and moffusilites. The chief distinction of an urban lawyer is his butterfly quality. He drinks the honey of income from many a flwer of fortune. His mind is large, so large as to be mithout dimension. His heart is deep, almost bottomless. When he is imported into a mofussil court for some odd work or other, perhaps arranged on a diem scale, it is part of his duty there and then to look big. talk big, and crack bad jokes. In this looking-big business, his stout books, his fashionable dress, the client at his back, his boy at his heel, all these contribute their quota. When he does not go professionally peregrinating, he is busy preparing a report for the Society for the Eradication of Prickly Pears or organising an Anti-Noise Demonstration Movement, or doing some such thing. The urban lawyer is also invariably happy in nourishing some fad or other. There are thus "castor-oil-for-every-ill" faddists, morning-bath faddists, starvation faddists, journey-cure faddists, and innumerable others. There are also lawyers who out of comfort mourn that things are getting bad, quite bad, formidably, frighteningly bad. There are hardhit optimists also among the awyer folk, who think with Browning that al is right with the world.

The mofussil lawyer, on the other hand, is a sort of monotonous monogamist, wedded to a single court for life, here and there with a few occasional lapses by way of variety and change. His brain, within its own limited ambit, works like a steam roller, intense and boisterous. His imagination finds unchartered seas of freedom, when it is vigorously exercised on the pleasing prospects of a local election. His woes are worthy of his wo ries and his philosophy is worthy of both. The mofussil breeds brave hearts but seldom subtle intellects.

* *

Anoth r classification of lawyers is into suit vallas and non-suit-wallas. When the first lawyer was born, the long coat was also born with him so much so that a lawyer came to be called a gentleman of the long robes. Suits are modern innovations which have mousily crept into the domain of law. With the hall-mark of cosmopolitanism and universality they have struck a blow at the outer oneness of the Bar. A gentleman with a suit may be anybody, a butler, a baronet, a Brahman, a Boer or a Bolshevik. But a gentleman with a long coat and a turban is invariably found to be a lawyer.

How long coats went hand in hand with lace turbans and pocket watches one can't say. But this much one can assert: the days of the long coats are numbered. Even in cases where they survive, they do not pull on well with their friends, lace turbans and pocket watches. Speaking in general terms the Bar is becoming more and more a convert to the suit-crop-wrist-watch creed.

Lawyers are also conveniently grouped into Civil and Criminal, the words going with courts and not with persons. A civil lawyer may be an impolite gentleman and a criminal lawyer, the pink of courtesy. The criminal lawyer moves in a world of dash and energy. Civil lawyers, on the other hand, are a sort of bookwormy things with their heads full of figures and facts and their tongues sugar-coated with logic and reasoning, living as it were in a world of dissenting voices, distinguishing notes divergent theories, dissident interests and discordant views.

* * *

The Briefs and the Briefless—that is another grouping. The briefless are like the sea, while the briefs are the ships that float thereon. The briefs are the lucky few, the briefless are the luckless many. From brieflessness to briefdom is a pretty long road strewn with brambles and overrun with ruts of every description, taxing to the full the powers of human endurance. While the briefless sit and brood, the briefs are busy making money.

While the briefs bombard and bombinate, the briefless vegetate and cogitate. While the myriad voices of the briefless are beating against the shores of Time, shufflings and reshufflings slowly go on, making a brief here briefless and a briefless there a full-fledged brief. It is also the briefless void, immense and immeasurable, that keeps supplying the junior posts in the judiciary.

Another division of lawyers is into motor lawyers and non-motor lawyers. The motor lawyers are again an insignificant minority, mostly recruited from the world of briefs, though now and then an otherwise rich and briefless lawyer is seen enjoying the luxury of a motor car. However, instances are not wanting when an ordinary brief tries to become a big brief through the short cut of owning an automobile. Motor lawyers, many of them, at any rate, live in their cars, and even take pride in it, too. It is there they imbibe their daily essons in **Bagawat Gita** as a relaxation from the hypersubtleties involved in a pack of knotty case-law. It is there they study the pros and cons of a topical question, say, contraception. It is there again with the right hand busy serving the mouth, busy munching and crunching some tiffin, he arrives at ogmatic conclusions regarding the present. Be that as it may, one thing is clear. Motor lawyers see m to have motor nerve.

Men and Women lawyers. Women have entered the Bar. Whether they will prove good lawyers or not —one can't say. That they are mighty good lawyers in their own cause, every son of a mother knows and knows full well. If uneducated a woman can plead her cause so effectively. much more so she should be after going through a course of forensic education and forensic experience. Anyway, the atmosphere of courts should gain in value by the advent of women lawyers. It is sometimes said that Law is a battlefield. What if it is? Is it not an insult to say that women are wanting in martial spirit? Law requires memory, it is urged. As if women are not capable of it. Are they not regular parrots? But, one hopes, men lawyers also will hold their own.

Experts and Non-Experts: Among the experts, some deserve special mention. There is for instance the **Adjournment Expert** who can knock out an adjournment from the most stony judge. He knows how to play upon the chords of a Judge's weakness, he knows how to suitably set forth an apt excuse. He also knows when to be mum and when to open his lips, as though to show his willingness to express, but of his unreadiness to strike. He knows when to expostulate, when to cajole, when to nod and how to nod. A flood of wrath he checks with a smile, a sneer with a regret, and a dogged determination with a little of personal magnetism. An adjournment expert is usually a success in the profession.

Next comes the devilling expert. He devils for juniors, he devils for seniors, he devils for raw juniors, he devils for ripe seniors. He devils at three hours' notice, he devils at three minutes' notice. He understands the case while beginning to stand to argue it, he begins to understand the case better while actually beginning to open his mouth to argue, and goes on understanding the case while actually arguing it. He can be all ears and attention when required. He grasps them as quickly as he forgets them. He is a wonder in his own way.

Still another expert is the confusion expert. Keeping his thoughts and ideas crystal clear, he has the astonishing knack of confusing others when he finds that they are in his path. Some slight manipulation he works, and the judge looks disconcerted. The confusion expert is a major tactician and a master craftsman in his trade.

And so they go on, this train-load of lawyers, in various compartments.

CLIMATE TO ORDER

There is hardly a critical operation in the production of vital weapons, explosives, tools, medicines and foods that is not being done better, faster or cheaper because of machine-made climate.

Without air conditioning, much of the sensational new communications equipment could neither be manufactured nor employed at the front. Electric tubes, like light bulbs, are highly efficient furnaces, and any room where a large number of these tubes are made, tested or used would —unless artificially cooled—quickly become unbearably hot. Before processing the air, rejection of faulty tubes ran as high as 80 per cent in one factory.

The roofs of military radio trucks in the South Pacific are often heated by the sun to 160 degrees, and inside there is enough radiation from the tubes to heat a house. No one could live long in these trucks were they not air-conditioned.

New communications equipment on naval vessels is used in sealed chambers thickly walled against gunfire and outside disturbances. Cooled air makes these rooms endurable. Air conditioning keeps gun crews efficient by pumping out powder fumes and pumping in fresh, cooled air; and down in the magazines it protects stored powder from deterioration.

SAND AND SWEAT

"Sweatboxes," they used to call the ready-rooms on aircraft carriers, where pilots assemble in their heavy flying suits for orders before taking off. Now these rooms are mechanically chilled, the pilots relaxed and comfortable.

Repairing equipment on the hot, sandy desert or a fetid Pacific island was once a job to try a mechanic's soul. Now there is a portable air-conditioned repair hut, which folds for shipment by air transport, and repairs to delicate instruments are made in half the time with no sweat or dust.

The glass-enclosed control tower at an airfield, where there is no escape from the sun, used to be hell on personnel, and bad for weather-recording and radio instruments. Packaged cold came to the rescue.

Operating and X-ray rooms in many base hospitals are now comfort-cooled, thereby reducing the danger of infection from sweat and dust and increasing the efficiency of surgeons. And air-conditioned Pullman-type ambulances keep wounded men more comfortable on the way to the hospital.

Aerial photograph films must be developed and prints ready in a matter of minutes. This would be impossible in hot climates without the Army's new trailer darkrooms in which air conditioning keeps film free from dust, holds emulsions at specified temperatures, and checks perspiration.

During the fighting in Africa, a completely air-conditioned motor caravan, the first of its kind, enabled a mobile squadron of engineers and technicians to eat, sleep and do their paper work in comfort while it was 130 degrees outside. Engineers used the caravan in constructing advance bases.

Packaged cold is bringing fresh food to more soldiers than ever before in the history of warfare. Self-refrigerating storeroom units are carried in the hold and delivered full of frozen meat or vegetables at advance bases. Trailers carry 8,000 pounds of frozen beef apiece up to the front, where the tractor is unhooked and the trailer becomes a stationary cooler with its own power plant.

TEMPERATE BOTTLENECKS

Air conditioning has broken a score of bottlenecks in war production. Temperatures in copper mines run as high as 150 degrees and once it was standard practice to blow air through the tunnels for three years or so until they were cool enough to work in. Now these sweltering holes are cooled in less than a month.

As factory technology improves, more and more machines are installed in a given space. Every machine generates heat by friction; the bulbs and tubes which illuminate the plant give off heat, and every worker constantly gives off as much heat as a 100-watt light bulb. Artificial cooling is a necessity.

High-precision instruments made for the Navy were being rejected in large numbers despite rigid inspection at the plant. After a few weeks, tiny, specks of corrosion on their highly polished surfaces made them useless. The "saboteur" was finally identified. If a worker's damp finger tip so much as brushed one of the mirror-like areas, the acid in perspiration planted invisible germs of future deterioration. Air conditioning keeps the workers' fingers dry. There is no trouble now.

A blueprint six feet long, drawn in the cool of the evening, may expand by as much as an inch in the heat of the day, which may easily lead to a serious error. Also sweating hands used often to smear blueprints. Now war plant drafting rooms have dustless, uniform artificial weather.

EXACT FINENESS

That modern machines of all kinds, including airplane engines, are so much better than earlier models is due largely to the closer fit, or finer "tolerances," of the various parts. This has raised problems in mass production. A part made in the cool of the night and assembled in the heat of the day may expand enough to be rejected. Production of the famous Norden bombsight would be cut 50 per cent during summer months without air conditioning. Or a part made in St. Louis may not fit a companion part produced in the cooler climate of Springfield, Mass. Likewise, a change of even one degree in temperature affects the accuracy of highly polished gauge blocks and other super-accurate measuring devices used to check the accuracy of tools. The solution has been to hold temperatures and humidities uniform, at all hours, all seasons and all plants.

Until 1931 all the gases used as refrigerants were toxic, inflammable or uneconomical. They caused a number of fires and fatal accidents. In that year, the late Thomas Midgley, Jr., discovered "Freon." With this gas, refrigerating machinery can be made lighter and more compact. For example, the new gas makes possible a supply of fresh, cool air in a submarine. The crews can even smoke, a thing unheard of in earlier days.

Air conditioning is slated for a tremendous postwar boom.

In the future, though perhaps the distant future, lies the goal of weather-as-you-like-it in the average hor-

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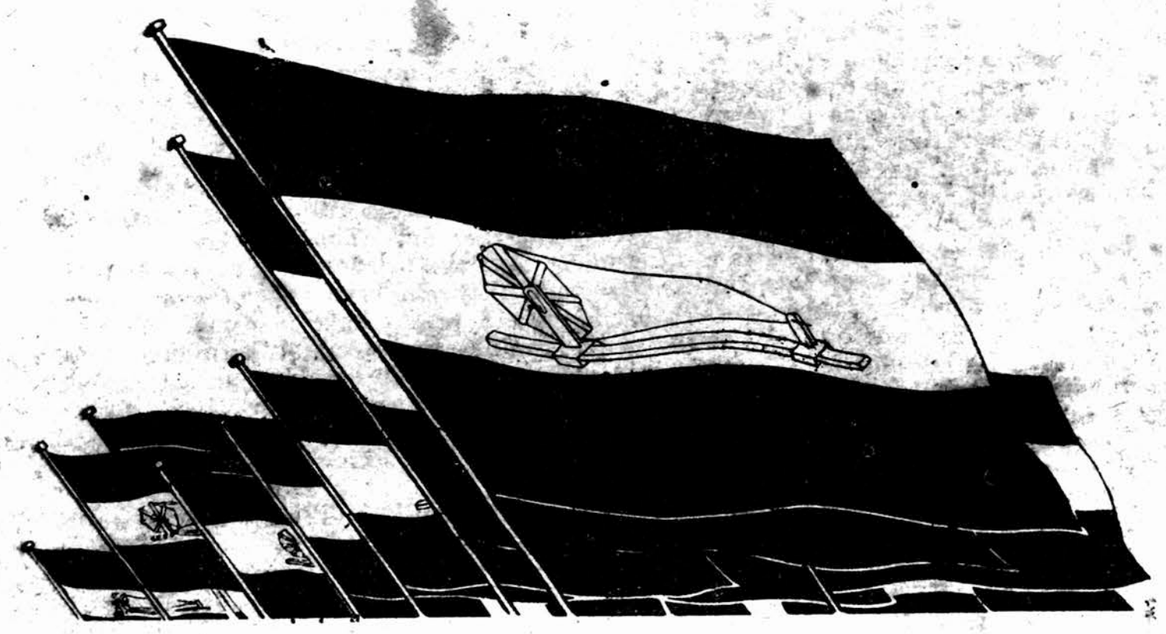
Jai Hind!

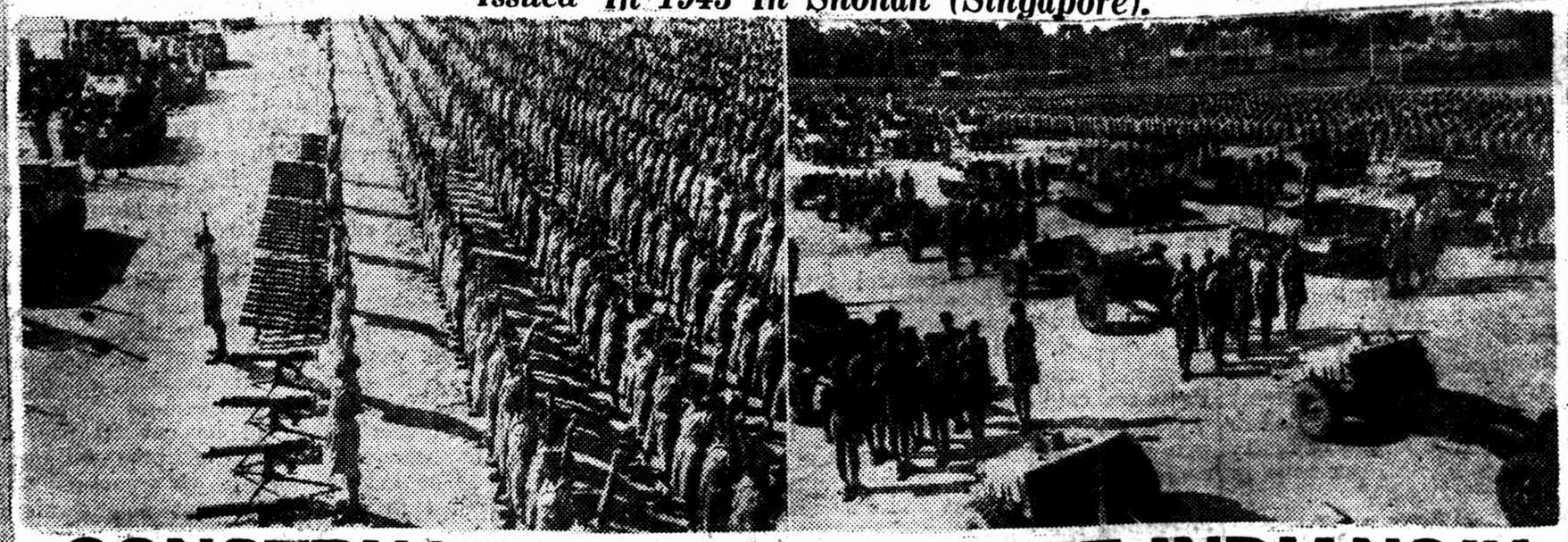


Subhas Chandra Bose, Chief of the Provisional Government of Free India and Head of the Indian National Army.

UNDER OUR FLAG OF INDEPENDENCE!

An Indian unit in Burma departing a salute on the Indian National Army on the Southern Command Shonan.

Facsimile Of An I.N.A. Poster Issued In 1943 In Shonan (Singapore).



CONSTRUCT "INDIA FOR THE INDIANS"!

The Indian National Army ready for action against Japan with captured British weapons.

Registered No. B. 4668

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.